

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, February 22, 1911

No. 961

## Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair 1911 March 20 to 24

### Almost all of Western Canada's Stockmen

Attend the Saskatchewan  
Winter Fair at Regina.  
Why not be one of the  
number?

### They go because of the

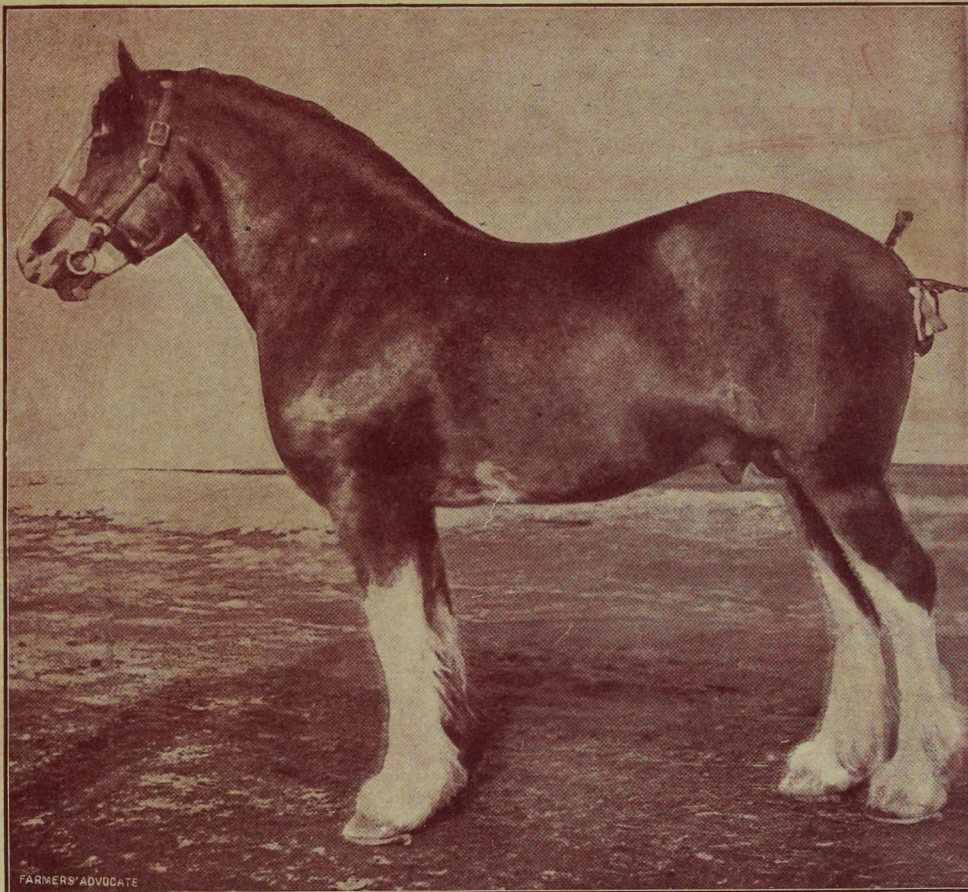
Great exhibition of Horses  
and Fat Stock.

The annual meetings of  
the Saskatchewan Live-  
stock Association.

The sale of Purebred  
Cattle.

The Stock judging com-  
petitions.

The opportunities for  
buying or selling stock.



Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion Western Winter Fairs, 1910. Born and raised in Saskatchewan

### They are Assisted by Special Passenger Rates

given by the railways.  
Return fare from any  
point in Saskatchewan

#### at Single Fare

Special arrangements  
from Manitoba and  
Alberta.

### Special Freight Rates

given by the Winter  
Fair Board—\$2.50 each  
for cattle and 50 cents  
each for sheep and swine  
from any station in  
Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Cattle  
Breeders' Association will  
deliver animals purchased  
at the purebred cattle  
sale to the purchaser's  
nearest railway station  
at the rate of \$2.50 each.

**Come!** Be an Exhibitor if you have stock. Be a Visitor if you want stock. Be a Spectator even though you do not need stock.

**The Place** Regina **The Date** March 20 to 24

Full information  
from the Secretary

SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR

Dept. of Agriculture  
Regina, Sask.



**DAN PATCH EATS IT EVERY DAY**

**3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

MAILED FREE  
BEAUTIFUL SIX COLOR PICTURE OF  
**DAN PATCH 1:55**  
(SIZE 16x22 INCHES)  
AS LIFELIKE AS IF YOU SAW HIM ON THE TRACK HITCHED TO  
SULKY AND READY FOR A MILE IN 1:54  
You must name This Paper and state how much Live Stock you own.  
WRITE TO US FOR THIS PICTURE  
**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD., Toronto, Can.**  
CASH CAPITAL \$2,000,000 LARGEST IN THE WORLD

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD THE GREAT ANIMAL TONIC**

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you a net profit of \$380 over its cost, or that 100 pounds will make you \$18 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. International Stock Food is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. It is not the amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you that we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.

**PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH.**  
The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen: I feel in honor bound to offer you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pigs grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs, in fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALF. R. COE.

**SEE OUR DEALERS, or WRITE US with regard to our FREE TRIAL OFFER**

ing the first prize sow under six months, at the recent Guelph Winter Fair. This sow is bred by J. S. Cowan, of Donegal, and is rated one of the best, being first prize sow at the Winter Fair in a class of 18 head. He also brought West two imported Clyde mares and one Canadian bred filly. These mares will be kept on the farm to work and breed. At the Brandon Fair next month, Wa-Wa-Dell Leicesters will be represented by 15 or 20 head. Competition in the sheep classes this year promises to be keen.

#### ALLISON'S (SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

In this issue Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Manitoba, uses some advertising space to draw attention to some Shorthorns and Leicesters he is offering for immediate sale. The Shorthorn offering consists of two bulls, one a four-year-old, the other a yearling. The four-year-old, First Choice, by name, has been used in the herd for the past two or three years, and is being sold to prevent in-breeding in the herd by using him on his own heifers. This bull was sired by Bonnie Charlie, a bull out of Miss Ramsden, a first prize heifer at Winnipeg as a three-year-old. He was bred by Mr. Allison, and is an extra big bull, weighing somewhere between 2,300 and 2,400 pounds. The yearling bull, Choicest, is by First Choice. He is particularly well grown and filled out for his age, and comes of a cow of the famous Isabella strain. Prices for these two bulls are given in the advertisement. Some Leicesters rams also are listed for sale.

#### TORONTO SHORTHORN SALE

The combination sale on February 8th and 9th, at the Union Stockyards, Toronto, of Shorthorn cattle, contributed by the estate of Sir George Drummond, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Miller Bros., W. G. Pettit & Sons, John Miller, J. A. Watt, John Miller, Jr., and Robt. Miller, brought together a very large number of breeders, bidders and buyers from a very wide territory, buyers being present from six provinces of the Dominion, and from several states of the union. The cattle contributed were, for the most part, of a very high order of individual merit, and were presented in fine condition, many of them being high-class show material. The sale was widely advertised and admirably managed. The catalogue was a model in its line, furnishing all necessary information in condensed space; the salesmen did splendid service, and the whole affair proved a pronounced success. Seventy-nine females averaged \$326.64; nineteen bulls averaged \$243.00; ninety-eight head averaged \$310.40.

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, was one of the heaviest buyers and runner up for the highest priced heifer of the sale, "Bridal Boquet," junior champion at Toronto last fall. This heifer went to a buyer in New York state, at \$3,600. Mr. Caswell paid \$1,325 for Miller Bros.' heifer, "Woodfield Lovely 3rd," and \$1,300 for "Cinderella 10th," to the same firm. Among his other purchases were Fanny 11th (imp.), from the estate of Sir Geo. Drummond; Rose Monrath, from Miller Bros.; Emmeline 14th from J. A. Watt; Fanny Aberdeen, from John Miller, Jr.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, bought the imported heifer, May Queen, contributed by the estate of Sir Geo. Drummond, and P. M. Bredt & Son, Regina, Village Pride 3rd, from the herd of W. G. Pettit & Sons. H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk, made a number of purchases, included being the heifer Melba, from the lot contributed by the Drummond estate.

## PLANS and MATERIALS COMPLETE for HOUSES, BARNs, COTTAGES, \$138.00 up

Simply choose the building you want from our catalogue (sent free). Everything comes to you cut, fitted, ready to nail in place. Sovereign Readicut Buildings are not the ramshackle portable kind, but are

We'll ship everything complete so you can put it up yourself in a few days. You save architect's fees, builder's delays and middle-men's profits by getting everything direct from our big mills.



Everything complete for this snug, warm 5-room home \$423  
Others of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms at \$170 to \$540.

### Well-Designed, Substantially Built Comfortable Homes at 50% Saving

Our prices include plans, detailed building instructions, and every bit of lumber cut to fit, roofing, doors, windows, glass, plaster board, interior trim and finish, locks, hardware—everything complete, even to nails and paint—all at wholesale cost. No extras. No delays. Utmost economy. Fixed cost. No skilled labor needed. Shipped anywhere, promptly. Houses 2 to 12 rooms, also bungalows, summer cottages, barns, garages, stores, etc.

Send Stamps for Catalogue 4

**SOVEREIGN CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
LUMSDEN BUILDING, TORONTO 11



This handsome two-story 7-room residence, 30x36, would ordinarily cost \$3,000 or over. Sovereign way costs only \$1,600

## SUNLIGHT IN YOUR HOME

R-K Lighting Systems are the nearest rival to sunlight, 600 candle power costs only 1 cent per hour. Can be installed anywhere in the home—church—store etc. Easy to operate—always ready to use. Thousands in daily use. Write our nearest office for Booklet C.  
**RICE-KNIGHT, LTD., Toronto or Winnipeg**

## ORMSBY GRANCE STOCK FARM

ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.  
Duncan McEachran, LL.D., F.R.C.  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on Oct. 26th inst.

Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

## STOCK GOSSIP

### CLYDESDALE SOCIETY OF BRITAIN

The annual report of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom for 1910 shows that the total number of Clydesdales exported from Great Britain last year was 1,531 head, made up of 1,029 mares and fillies and 502 stallions.

Canada took 1,302 head; Russia, 46; South America, 29; New Zealand, 17; Australia, 16; South Africa, 5, and Germany 1. The society again records the "unpleasant experience" with the authorities who control the Clydesdale studbook of Canada, in the matter of the latter's disqualification of Sir Henry and Braidie Prince. The membership of the society at the beginning of the year was 1854.

### WINTER FAIR PRIZE LIST

The secretary of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show sends us the following corrections and additions to the prize lists:

Class 3 and 5, Clydesdales—The championship prizes in these two classes are reversed. The silver cup, value \$100, goes to champion Canadian-bred stallion, Class 3; the grand champion Clydesdale stallion, Class 5, \$50 reserve.

Class 8, Percheron Stallions—Grand championship Percheron stallion, any age, silver cup, value \$100, donated by the Hon. G. R. Coldwell. This is an addition to the printed list.

Specials.—Donated by the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, \$100, divided as follows: \$50, to the grand champion prize purebred or grade steer or female, provided the winning animal is sired by a purebred Aberdeen-Angus bull, registered in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus herd book; \$30, for grade steer, any age, sired by Aberdeen-

Angus bull, registered in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus herd book; \$20, for grade heifer, any age, sired by Aberdeen-Angus bull.

Wheat Special—Donated by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Ltd., Calgary, silver trophy and \$25 cash for best 200 pounds of hard red spring or winter wheat. Prize-winning grain becomes the property of donors of prizes.

Entries close February 28th.

### CHANCE TO BUY LEICESTERS

A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., returned from the East about February 1 with as choice a selection of Leicesters as has come West for some time. The shipment consists of 43 head—39 ewes and 4 rams. Three of the rams are lambs, and one an imported ram purchased as a stud ram. This stock was bought chiefly from Jas. Douglas, Caledonia, and are from some of the best Leicester stock in Eastern Canada. Of the shipment 30 ewes are for sale, and at the price quoted in the advertisement in this issue, should sell quickly. Buying ewes in lamb is one of the best, as certainly it is one of the cheapest means of getting quickly into a flock of purebred sheep. The ewes are quoted practically at their individual value, and carry one, and most probably two, lambs.

While East Mr. MacKay acquired a few Berkshires, one of his purchases be-

## THE ROAD TO FORTUNE

Your last chance to get good farm lands in the last Great West. J. Pierpont Morgan said: "WHY PUT YOUR MONEY IN BANKS when REAL ESTATE brings in better INTEREST and your security is bound to increase in value? FORTUNES ARE MADE BY KEEPING YOUR CAPITAL AT WORK ALL THE TIME. Money invested in FORT GEORGE district will pay you from 50 to 100%. Large and small farms for sale near the Townsite of Gordonville. We have been given the selling of the Gordon Estate, which immediately adjoins the Townsite of Gordonville, which is about fifteen miles north of Fort George. This land comprises the valley of the Salmon River, and is almost ready for the plow. It lies nearly level and slopes gently back from the River. No irrigation is required, the climate is warm in summer and mild, but not wet in winter the soil is very rich, and produces enormous crops, fruits. Grain and mixed farming will pay handsome returns. One good crop will

pay for the land. The Grand Trunk Pacific passes along the Fraser River just at the mouth of the Salmon River, and a charter has been applied for for a railroad which will pass through the center of this property. We have sub-divided this property into 5 and 10-acre blocks, which we are selling for \$250.00 and \$500.00 respectively, per block, on a small cash payment of \$25.00, and the balance at the rate of \$10.00 per month. So great are the producing powers of this Valley, that as soon as this railroad is completed, giving this locality transportation facilities, the land will easily be worth \$150.00 to \$250.00 per acre. If you are interested write us immediately, and we will give you full information regarding the country, and also regarding Townsite lots, which we are giving free to purchasers of the acreage, who draw the lucky number in our contest. One and a quarter-acre blocks, three miles from Fort George are selling at \$350.00 per lot.

THE WESTERN CANADA TOWNSITES, LTD., 522 PENDER ST., ROOM 9, VANCOUVER, B.C.





## Buy Direct from my Factory—Save the Big Profits

Usually paid to the middlemen—the jobbers—the salesmen—the agents and dealers. I charge you only for the actual cost of the material and labor that goes into my Separators with just one very small profit added.

### The Wonderful Galloway

BATH-IN-OIL

### CREAM SEPARATOR

Absolutely the lightest running, closest skimming and best built machine ever devised. Automatically oils itself. No oil holes to clog up or bother with. All gears run in bath of oil and all working parts enclosed in dust-proof case. This feature alone is worth \$25.00 on any cream separator. The low tank and high crank make work easy and save backache. The Swing Supply Tank is another great feature found only in the Galloway, and will prove a great convenience. Galloway Cream Separators are made in all sizes, ranging from 200 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. capacity, and are sold with the positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back at the end of thirty days. Just think of it! A standard, high-grade Galloway Cream Separator for only \$27.50! At this price there isn't a farmer or dairyman anywhere who can afford to be without one.

### Send for My Free Cream Separator Catalog

It tells all about how to make the most money from your cows—how to increase your profit -15.00 annually from every cow you own, and many other things you will be glad to know about if you are interested in increasing your profits.

Remember, there is no duty on Cream Separators and there is no reason why you should pay more than our prices for a machine of any kind.

Write me this very day and let me send you my free Catalog and other printed matter that will surely interest you.

### The William Galloway Co.

1273 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



\$27<sup>50</sup>

—And your money back if not satisfied in 30 Days



“It's Never Too Late to Learn.”

Perhaps you have used paints and varnishes that have not been satisfactory and you wonder why. If you bought them because the price was low, that's probably the reason. The man who buys “cheap goods” to save money does not save it when buying paints. Paints, varnishes, stains and enamels which are cheap in price usually lack something—durability or spreading and covering qualities. You can't make good paint without putting good raw materials into it—and they cost money. It is wiser to buy a paint that has quality back of it; you will get twice the wear out of it that you would from a cheap paint. Go to the S-W dealer in your town to get paint satisfaction.

The Little Paint Man.

## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary pigments and driers.

Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and thoroughly filtered and aged.



**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.**  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



## RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

## WE MEAN YOU!

## RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Thousands and thousands of subscribers have testified to the value they receive from careful perusal of the pages of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal. Thousands have stamped their “O. K.” on the work the Advocate is doing—for the principles it teaches—and for twenty, thirty and forty years have sworn allegiance by promptly renewing their subscriptions and bringing thousands of new subscribers with them, who have joined forces with the old. Have we heard from you?

## CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS IT?

An electrical engineer, a doctor, a lawyer, in fact, every professional man, reads all the journals pertaining to his profession. Farming today—that is, successful farming—is one of the foremost professions. The leading authority on your profession—the journal that deals solely with Western conditions—with problems affecting YOUR welfare, is The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal. You cannot afford to miss it.

### WHAT OTHERS SAY

The following letter, and similar ones received in practically every mail, show how our efforts and achievements in the past have been appreciated:

The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg:

Dear Sirs:—Please find enclosed express order for \$1.50 to renew my subscription to The Farmer's Advocate for one year, and, in doing so I wish to compliment you on your up-to-date publication and on the many improvements in your very valuable paper. I feel that I often get the value of the subscription in one number. I have been binding my Advocate in volumes of six months each, and making a separate index for ready reference and in doing this I have been surprised in the improvements made since 1905, when I first subscribed for it. It will give me pleasure to recommend the Advocate to all my friends.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) G. J. TORCY,  
Youngstown, via Sloopington, Alta.

February 3rd, 1911.

### REMEMBER

The year 1911 is going to see even more rapid advancement for The Farmer's Advocate and yourself than the past.

FILL IN THIS RENEWAL COUPON AT ONCE

and mail to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED  
Winnipeg, Man.

### RENEWAL COUPON

The date on the address label of this paper shows when your subscription expired. For instance: June 11 means that your subscription expires June 30th, 1911.

PUBLISHERS FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL:

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing \$.....to pay my subscription for.....years.

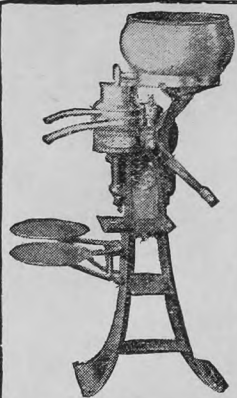
NAME.....

P. O. ADDRESS.....

PROVINCE.....

Subscription Price, \$1.50 Per Year.





## De Laval Cream Separators The Kind Creamerymen Use

The extent to which any other cream separator is sold is determined by the number of dairymen who accept, without requiring proof, the statement that it is "just as good," or "better," than the De Laval. In other words the De Laval is standard.

Creamerymen universally by precept and example say it's a financial mistake to buy anything but the De Laval, and by reason of practical knowledge their endorsement is the strongest possible argument for the exclusive use of De Laval Cream Separators in the smaller dairies as has for years been the case in creameries.

There can be no excuse for one who makes an unwise cream separator investment. The right trail is clearly marked by almost two million De Laval users, including every dairy authority of international repute. As further protection to the inexperienced buyer a free trial of **The New Improved De Laval Separator** for comparison with another whose claim "just as good" has impressed him, may be had for the asking. This free trial entails no obligation, other than a moral one to purchase a separator on its merits.

Write for catalog and name of nearest agent.

### The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

# RECIPROCITY

means the necessity of

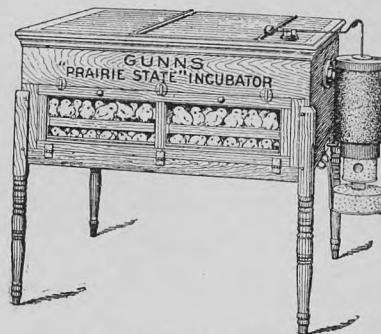
## "More and Better Eggs and Poultry"

if we are to gain any advantage from the American market. The famous

## PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

now manufactured in Canada meets this requirement in Canada as it has been doing in the United States for over 30 years.

Join the army of successful producers by writing now for our Free Catalogue.



GUNNS

Prairie State Incubator

No. 0.—100 hen eggs—\$18.00  
No. 1.—150 " " — 22.50  
No. 2.—240 " " — 32.00  
No. 3.—390 " " — 38.00

GUNNS Universal Hover

With lamp, lamp case  
and smoke conductor \$7.00

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 248 ST. PAUL STREET  
MONTREAL.

"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix."

15

## Cater's Wood Pumps

Are made of quarter sawn white Pine  
They will last longer, work easier, cost  
less than any wood pump on the  
market.

Every pump we make is fully  
guaranteed.

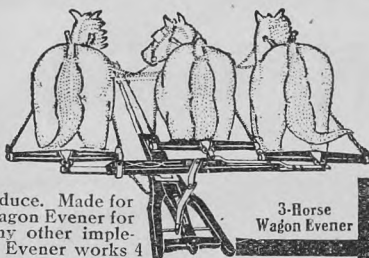
Cater's Star Windmill and Hoosier  
Gasoline Engines are the best made  
and our PRICES ARE RIGHT.

If your dealer does not handle  
our goods write to us direct.

**Brandon Pump and Windmill Works**  
9th Street, Brandon, Man.

## Heider Eveners

Ask  
Your  
Dealer



3-Horse  
Wagon Evener

Are the best that skill and brains can produce. Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses. **HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Evener** for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. **HEIDER 4-horse Plow Evener** works 4 horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, 1 horse in furrow, 3 on land. No side draft; all horses pull equal. We make Clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. **ASK YOUR DEALER for HEIDER EVENERS;** if he can't supply you, write at once; we will tell you where and how to get them. Let us prove to you the many points of merit, why you should accept no other kind, and insist on getting **HEIDER EVENERS** if you want the best. We also make doubletrees, singletrees, neck-yokes, etc. **HEIDER MFG. CO., Main St., Carroll, Ia.**  
**ent & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agts., Dept. 1 Brandon, Man.**

4-Horse Plow Evener  
The Brandon Implem.

## Planet Jr.

Scientific farming is the kind that pays; and Planet Jrs are scientific farming and gardening implements. They do the work of 3 to 6 men—do it better, and get bigger and better crops. They are backed by over 35 years' practical study of farm and garden needs. Every Planet Jr is fully guaranteed.

**New No. 10 Planet Jr Horse-Hoe, Cultivator and Hiller** combines the most valuable features of the best one-horse cultivators and best horse-hoes. Small and light, yet strong and lasting.

**No. 38 Planet Jr Single-Wheel Disc-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow** is made with the new Planet Jr pressed-steel frame that makes it more durable than ever. Has 3 adjustable discs on each side; new-idea pronged cultivator teeth, and plow attachment readily changed for depth.

**Write** for complete illustrated 1911 Planet Jr catalogue describing seeders, double and single wheel hoes, one and two horse implements—for every farm and garden need. *Free and postpaid.*

**S L Allen & Co**  
Box 1109P Philada Pa

## CAHOON SEED SOWER

Saves buying expensive drills. Most perfect broadcast sower for all grain and grass seed. Accurate, simple, durable. Made of steel, iron and brass. Lasts a life time.

**Saves time, saves seed and gives bigger crops.** Highest priced sower made, but pays for itself many times yearly. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will deliver the Cahoon to any express office east of the Rocky Mountains on receipt of \$5. Send for "Seed Sowers' Manual;" tells how to produce bigger crops with less seed. **It's Free.**

**GOODSELL CO., 19 MAIN ST., ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

## SMUT

Means Lower Price Per Bushel  
And Smaller Yields.

**EXPERTS RECOMMEND  
FORMALDEHYDE**

USE STANDARD BRAND

MADE BY

**THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., of Toronto  
LIMITED**

PAMPHLET MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

**A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.**  
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.  
Western Canada's Greatest Seed House. Agents for

## PLANET JR. TOOLS



# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, February 22, 1911

No. 961

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AND HOME JOURNAL

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ESTABLISHED 1866

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is published every Wednesday. It is published in the West and deals solely with Western conditions.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Canada and Great Britain, \$1.50 per annum in advance, \$2.00 when in arrears; United States and foreign countries, \$2.50 per annum, strictly in advance.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Advice From Experimental Farm Superintendents

When readers or friends request information in detail we always do what we can with printers' ink, and advise the enquirer to visit experimental farms, or have a talk with progressive farmers. Recently we gave advice along this line, but a reply comes back referring to experimental farm superintendents, and stating that after many years of experience he cannot look upon these men as the last or best court of appeal when definite information outside a very narrow radius is wanted. This man claims to have met many of the authorities from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and also he has lived for over a decade in close proximity to one of the Dominion experimental farms. His comments run somewhat like this: They cannot advise as to crops suited to areas 150 miles or more away from their station; I have driven or walked hundreds of times over one of these farms, and find them testing old and tried sorts of some crops that have been grown in the vicinity and all over the continent for many years; I would rather have these fellows talk through your paper than in long, windy bulletins, in which I have to peruse several pages to get a very little information; small, one-twentieth-acre plots may be all right for kindergarden work, but nothing less than acres or tens of acres should suffice for field or farm crop tests.

\* \* \*

There is something in what our reader says. No man is in position to advise definitely until he is thoroughly acquainted with soil and climatic conditions. Further, it is necessary to have the old and tried varieties in the test plots in order to find how newer sorts compare with them. A variety may be of little account one season and do well the next. Tests, therefore, have to be averaged for a term of at least five years. So far, then, the experimental farm men are doing what they can.

But come to the two comments last made by our querist. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, at least, will be only too willing to give space to brief details of important features of experiments conducted, as they come up before the superintendent. The annual reports are acceptable as reference volumes, but it sometimes is difficult to condense sufficiently to find space for what really should be given. Why not have the experimental farm staff large enough to arrange to have brief reports issued from time to time?

The small plot tests also deserve criticism. Of course, where hundreds of tests are to be made, it is not possible to run to tens of acres. On some of the experimental farms comparatively large areas are being used in special cases, and for varieties that show good promise

the attention paid in regard to area covered is not seriously at fault.

\* \* \*

The big troubles with test plots in all parts of Canada arise in the methods adopted and the quantities sown. Small plots always are located on specially prepared ground. Yields computed from these are misleading. Of course, the explanation forthcoming is that they are only comparative. But what explanation is given regarding the thickness of seeding? Everyone knows that the kernel of Goose wheat is larger than that of Red Fyfe; also that Storm King or Abundance oats are much larger than Sensation or Banner. Being larger, there will be fewer kernels to a given weight. Why, then, should the same weight of all varieties of a given class of grains be sown on plots of equal size? It is safe to say if four pounds of Red Fyfe wheat suffice for a small plot there should be at least five pounds of Goose wheat used in order to provide an equal stand of crop. Similarly with oats. It is evident, therefore, that the only satisfactory basis for seeding, either in plots or acreage, is according to the size of the kernel, unless there are other qualities or characteristics that make it advisable to adopt another system of arriving at quantity to use.

### Solving the Elevator Problem

The grain growers having approved of the findings and recommendations of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission, the government bill now before the legislature, providing for the incorporation of a grain growers' elevator company, with power "to construct, acquire, maintain and operate grain elevators within Saskatchewan, to buy and sell grain, and generally to do all things incidental to the storing and handling of grain," will become law without much serious opposition. Saskatchewan is seeking to solve the elevator problem by loaning money to grain producers to enable them to acquire or build elevators for themselves. The government asks the farmers at each point where an elevator is to be established to pay up fifteen per cent. of the cost of the same, the government loaning eighty-five per cent. of the cost on security of the property, loan repayable in twenty annual instalments.

There is to be a central organization, of which the executive of the Grain Growers' Association are to be the provisional directors. These directors will sell stock in the company, organize local companies, and do all necessary for the organization of the business. When twenty-five locals are organized the company may commence business. Then it is intended that the board of directors shall be chosen, each local appointing three delegates to attend the general meeting of the company.

Broadly speaking, the measure of the Saskatchewan government proposes to take the

## Editorial

### Reciprocity and the Livestock Industry

In some quarters the fear is expressed that the carrying out of the reciprocity arrangements will be something of a blow to the livestock industry, exactly where the blow will fall not being very clearly indicated. It seems improbable that the free entry of Canadian cattle to United States markets will be to the disadvantage of the Canadian cattle feeder. Access to larger markets is what Western cattle men have been clamoring after for the past several years. And the same in a measure applies to sheep and hogs, though in connection with these the fact is worth noting that Winnipeg prices are invariably higher than Chicago. Removal of the duty may make horses cheaper here than they now are, but the country could stand cheaper horse flesh to its own advantage as a whole.

Considered in all its lights, the new arrangement is decidedly to the advantage of the Canadian farmer. He gets a larger market for the classes of stock raised in excess of our own requirements, and has a wider market in which to buy working horses, the particular class of livestock we are not raising in sufficient numbers. As for the breeder of purebred stock, he has nothing to fear from such increased attention, as the freer exchange of stock will stimulate American breeders to take in the Canadian market. Breeders on this side of the line can hold their own when it comes to quality in purebred animals. It seems reasonably certain, too, that free trade in livestock, will develop demand for breeding stock. In fact, the outlook in the purebred business is more favorable at the moment than it has been for many years.



grain producers at their word, loan them within a small percentage of the total cost of the elevators needed to handle their grain, and then let them manage the business without interference of any kind whatever. Probably the most interesting feature of the measure is the possibility offered for the building up of farmers' co-operative companies at each point where a farmers' elevator is established; co-operative companies that would in time deal in other commodities as well as in grain.

Side by side, Manitoba and Saskatchewan will work out two different solutions for the vexed elevator problem. The Manitoba system is out-and-out government-owned; the Saskatchewan system is government-assisted. Some say the Manitoba scheme is doomed to fail, because it doesn't make necessary co-operation between farmers and the government elevators, and others criticize the Saskatchewan plan because it contains these features. The Manitoba elevator commission have not had an opportunity yet of showing what their system will do. The work of the first four months is no criterion. The Saskatchewan plan is still in the form of proposed legislation, and it will be some time before its weaknesses, if it has any, are shown up. It is probable that both systems will operate with a large measure of success, providing—and here is the one absolute necessity for the success of either—the grain producers whole-heartedly lend their support and patronage to what they have themselves called into existence.

#### MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 35

##### WAGES TO HIRED MEN AND SUITABLE OCCUPATION FOR THE WINTER

I had a letter the other day from a friend of mine in the east—one of the younger generation of Ontario farmers, and a son of a particular friend of mine. He says he has hired a man for the year at \$300. Now, this looks like big wages for hired help, when board and washing are considered. In fact, when I served my country in the capacity of hired man, wages were more like half that sum, or even less. I have known tolerably strong and sensible chaps to put in seven months in the summer, when farm work was more laborious than it is at present, at \$100 or less, and if a man got over \$20 a month he was thought to be something of a marvel.

The strange thing about this young friend's letter is that he says it pays him to keep this man at these seemingly high wages. He fed a bunch of steers, but they were sold in January. Since then time has been put in painting sleighs, oiling and repairing harness, overhauling machinery and attending to the hundred and one odd things that have to be attended to on an Ontario farm, as well as those things that help the hustle of spring seeding. Just think, wages at the rate of \$300 a year and good board to a man for putting in his time at such work! And yet it pays him. He keeps books and knows what he is talking about, for he had the same man last year at about the same pay.

When will farmers in the Canadian West keep a hired man the year round? They prefer to pay \$3.00 a day for a while in the harvest, or perhaps \$35.00 or more a month for two or three months. Many times they run long chances on going without help, and seldom do they get a man that is worth what they pay. Then they blame the hired man; they call him worthless, and class hired men as pretty low grade of human. No, few of us consider we need a hired man for twelve months in the year. But that day is drawing near. Mixed farming will come. We will feed

steers. We also will have a few milch cows; and there will be manure to go to the fields, as is the case in other countries that have given returns for a greater number of years than our prairies. When that day does come it will not be so hard to keep a good hired man. He will not be so anxious to go away to a homestead. When snug homes and an acre or so of land are provided another step toward the solution of the hired man problem will have been made. It is not difficult to find profitable employment for him on a well regulated farm every month in the year.

"AIRCHIE McCLURE."

#### The Reciprocity Agreement

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The new reciprocal agreement between Canada and the United States has excited great interest in Britain, and very many and diverse comments have been made, according to the point of view. The agreement is a far wider and more comprehensive one than most people expected. Upon the whole it has been welcomed by public opinion in this country, except by the extreme wing of the Protectionist party. That section sees in the agreement a grave menace to the cause of imperial unity, and finds fault with the moderate section for endorsing Canada's action. The *Morning Post* says that "not since Mr. Chamberlain retired from public life has the policy of preference, which he inspired and developed, been placed in a more critical position."

Our free traders are decidedly in favor of the agreement. They do not think that British trade will suffer. They believe that we can maintain our position if we get equality of treatment. It is possible that for a time the diversion of wheat and other food products from our markets to those of the United States may result in higher prices, but our sources of supply are world-wide, and any slight diversion would be made up by other shipping countries. It is much more probable that the increased exchange of products under the agreement will so stimulate production that both markets can be supplied, to the Western farmers' greater profit.

The tariff party in England has had a habit of blinking awkward facts, but this one is altogether too large to be ignored. The establishment of freedom of trade in wheat, and other food products, between Canada and the United States puts an end to imperial preference, so far as food is concerned. The results of the last three general elections in Britain has not shown much desire on the part of British electors for any imperial preference on food stuffs, but rather for freedom of import, no matter where grown.

From your point of view the new agreement will confer a decided advantage to your farmers, who will have a new, near and excellent market for their products—two markets instead of one. Some doubt is expressed in England as to the effect of the change on the east and west railways by the diversion of part of the traffic north and south. There may be some interference, but the great future development of Canada is bound to be east and west, just as it has been in the United States, because the east has population and wealth, while the west lacks population and needs development. There is no question about the fact that Western farmers will benefit greatly by the new agreement. They have long fought for greater freedom, first from railway monopoly and later from trade monopoly, and well deserve the success which has followed the long struggle.

The *London Times*, probably the most influential newspaper in the world, sums up the matter by stating that "the tariff agreement represents a momentous departure in the relations of the two peoples who share the North American continent. It is not the attitude of Canada which has changed, but the attitude of the United States."

Our tariff party have long advocated what they termed "imperial preference"—that is the placing of a tariff by the United Kingdom against foreign goods and admitting colonial goods free. This plan is severely hit by the agreement, and

such a stalwart protectionist paper as the *Daily Mail* acknowledges that "the scheme of imperial preference, of which Canada was the corner stone, is dead. Without Canada there can be no imperial preference." Some more ardent souls now suggest that Australia might be made the "corner stone."

It is curious though to see the same paper endorsing arguments which have long been used by the British advocates of freedom of trade. The *Mail* proceeds: "Imperial federation is not dependent on imperial preference or on any fiscal form. It is dependent on forces of race and blood, stronger and more enduring than any that can be found in reciprocity agreements."

The free trade view in England is well summed up by the *Daily Chronicle*: "The conclusion of a reciprocal agreement in the direction of free trade between Canada and the United States comes as a staggering blow to them (the tariff party). Some of them take it in anger, some in sorrow and some in both; but all perceive the importance of the event. Canada has pursued a consistent policy throughout. The reciprocity agreement with the United States is an approach towards free trade. It establishes something like free trade in natural products between the two countries."

F. DEWHIRST.

## Horse

### Darnley and Prince of Wales

A question from R. Y., on page 201 of our issue of February 8, requested information regarding the names of the men who travelled the great stallion, Darnley, in 1872-73, and Prince of Wales in 1884-85.

Wm. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, who has handled stallions more or less regularly since 1870, called at THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE office and volunteered the information that Malcolm Stewart travelled Darnley, and that this horse was on the road only two seasons. After that he was kept as a stock horse. In Mr. Brown's opinion he is one of the best stallions that ever lived. While Mr. Stewart travelled Darnley, Mr. Brown handled Roven Boy in the same district.

Mr. Brown says also that Wm. Riddell travelled Prince of Wales, but he is not sure in what years. He does not know of any particular accident while this stallion was being shown in London.

For nineteen years Mr. Brown has been on the Portage Plains. He owned Prince of Edengrove for eight years. At present he has a nice black Clydesdale, Burden Boy, who left good stock at Wellwood, and last season covered mares. He is now in prime condition for the coming season.

Referring to horse breeding, Mr. Brown said that the Canadian West needs more mares of high quality. Too many are prone to leave everything in the line of horse improvement to the sire.

### Clydesdale Men and Toronto Exhibition Management

Judging from proceedings at the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, held in Toronto recently, all has not gone well with the association and the management of the Canadian National Exhibition. At the meeting some things were publicly declared which have long been persistently murmured. It came up during the election of representatives to the various shows. Asked to report what he had done as the association's representative on the Canadian National Board, and why he had not attended the last meeting of the exhibition board, President John Bright replied plainly that the association's representative appeared to have no voice in the running of that show. It seemed to be manipulated up above the Clydesdale breeders of Canada. No promises, requests or desire for information had ever been of any avail. No recommendation made by the association had ever been considered.

The subject being thus opened, Wm. Smith, of Columbus, explained why he had declined to be a candidate for election to the exhibition board



this year. About a year ago, after the death of Mr. Dryden, he had been elected to that body. Shortly after the election Dr. Orr, manager of the exhibition, came to him and said there couldn't be a doubt but that he would be chairman of the horse committee, and asked him to recommend a Clydesdale judge, the stipulation being that he must be a Scotchman. Mr. Smith frankly suggested a certain well-known Scotchman (whose name was mentioned in the meeting). Evidently, this opinion had been carried to others. At all events, when Mr. Smith called later to see Dr. Orr, he found him in consultation with Geo. Gooderham, president of the exhibition. Mr. Smith says he waited an hour in vain, Dr. Orr knowing he was desiring an audience. He also called on another occasion. After he left home for Scotland, a postal came to his home calling a meeting of the members. Meantime a director had come from Scotland. The upshot of it was, declared Mr. Smith, that after he had been told that no man could be appointed as Clydesdale judge without his (Mr. Smith's) consent, the judges were appointed when he was either on the ocean or in Scotland. Only one man in Canada, he declared, could have chosen the three Canadian judges who were appointed. Among other pointed remarks, Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that the manager of the exhibition had no use for a man with an opinion of his own.

Alderman McBride, of Toronto, promised to bring the matter up in the city council at the earliest opportunity. Speaking for the Toronto city council, he assured Mr. Smith that he would have received twenty-three votes from its twenty-three members. Then he swung out, asserting flatly that Dr. Orr wanted to put judges on whom he thought he could handle. The Clydesdale Association should assert their rights, and draw out of the exhibition, if necessary, until they got them. Mr. McBride said Dr. Orr tried to handle him on the speed question, but Mr. McBride was on hand to follow up his recommendations. A good deal of satisfaction was expressed by members at the light thus thrown on the way things were handled in connection with the exhibition; and, while no action was taken, it is probable that daylight will have a salutary effect.

### Stallion Laws Not Yet Perfect or Entirely Effective

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

D. V. M.'s letter in December 21st issue touches a vital spot in the horse-breeding industry, and points to the essential weakness of the whole stallion licensing system. It was and is a great

mistake for any government to license any stallion without demanding also a certificate of soundness for the particular animal from responsible qualified persons. Incidentally it is regrettable that the following remark has been interjected, "not because it would give a few jobs, etc." If the horse-breeding public see larger or further than this, then the stallion inspecting and licensing system had better be dropped entirely; *either do the work thoroughly or not at all.* From twenty years' experience in the West, among horse-breeders and farmers, I have arrived at the conclusion that these men want the best that can be had in horseflesh, as in other things, and will not wittingly purchase or breed from unsound horses, and that when unsound horses are used it is because of lack of knowledge of the particular unsoundness and its hereditary tendencies.

A most useful agent in improving horse-breeding conditions, if the directions so determine, is the local agricultural society. Every agricultural society should have the following rule and enforce it: "No prizes will be awarded in any of the livestock classes, unless such stock is the progeny of sires registered, or is itself registered, in the Canadian National Livestock Records." Further, every agricultural society should see to it that all stallions standing for public service in the particular district are enrolled at the several provincial headquarters.

Another weak point, sometimes referred to by owners of A1 stallions, and owners of grade stock, is the fact that all registered horses are not desirable as breeding horses or as sires. Generally speaking, any purebred male is preferable as a sire to any grade male, so that while the above is admitted as a regrettably weak point, for all practical purposes it must necessarily be more or less ignored, perfection not yet being within our reach. There is not now any legitimate excuse for the use of grade stallions, and even less for their enrollment. Registered purebred horses can be obtained almost anywhere and are to be found in nearly every district, so that the grade male need no longer be given consideration, and certainly should not receive legal recognition. Stallion enrollment fees pay the expenses of administering the act in Saskatchewan, and if veterinary inspection was insisted upon it is quite likely the fees would then pay for the work. It might be possible to arrange for gatherings of stallions by districts, at central points, say at points where agricultural societies hold their annual fairs, and make a combination of the inspection for soundness and stallion shown. Horses passing could be given their enrollment

certificate the first day, and show for prizes as usual the second day. By so doing all horses would have to come out, and the public would have an opportunity of making comparisons. Some horse-men may object. For such as do the reminder is needed, that all similar legislation, such as horse breeders' acts, medical, legal, dental and veterinary acts are placed on the statutes, not to protect any special class, although these acts may appear to do so, but because it is deemed advisable in the public interest!

"STOCKWELL."

## Stock

### After Thirty Years

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLISH FARM LIFE AS TOLD BY A MANITOBA FARMER WHO PAID A VISIT RECENTLY AFTER AN ABSENCE OF ABOUT THIRTY YEARS

After almost thirty years' absence from the old sod, one's recollections are apt to become somewhat misty, and I must admit that some of my ideas of John Bull and his methods received rather a rude jolt.

The first impression on landing is the smallness of everything. After getting into the train with a Canadian taking his first trip to England, on our looking out of the carriage window, he burst into laughter. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to speak intelligibly, I asked him the joke. Pointing to a passing engine and carriage, he said: "I shall take those home for toys for my children." I must say that then I almost agreed with him, but before we reached London we had considerably moderated our views and experienced a growing respect for those toy trains, as we bowled along at from fifty to sixty miles an hour, with scarcely any vibration.

The cleanness and neatness of the towns, and the beauty and peacefulness of the lovely country through which we flew, was a source of unending pleasure, and the books we had bought to while away the journey were never glanced at.

London I found much changed. Less smoke and fog than in the old days when I was a clerk in the city. Motor traffic was quite bewildering, and marks the passing of the cab and omnibus horse. As the horse is one of my little weaknesses, I must say that the sight of the magnificent specimens of the draft horse to be seen on the streets of Liverpool and London was a great pleasure. After seeing so many undersized specimens in the cities of Canada and the United States one naturally asks; Why is the Canadian farmer breeding so many general purpose misfits, for which he gets a price that hardly pays for raising, when buyers are tumbling over each other to get the heavy draft horse, and are paying from \$250 to \$400 for him?

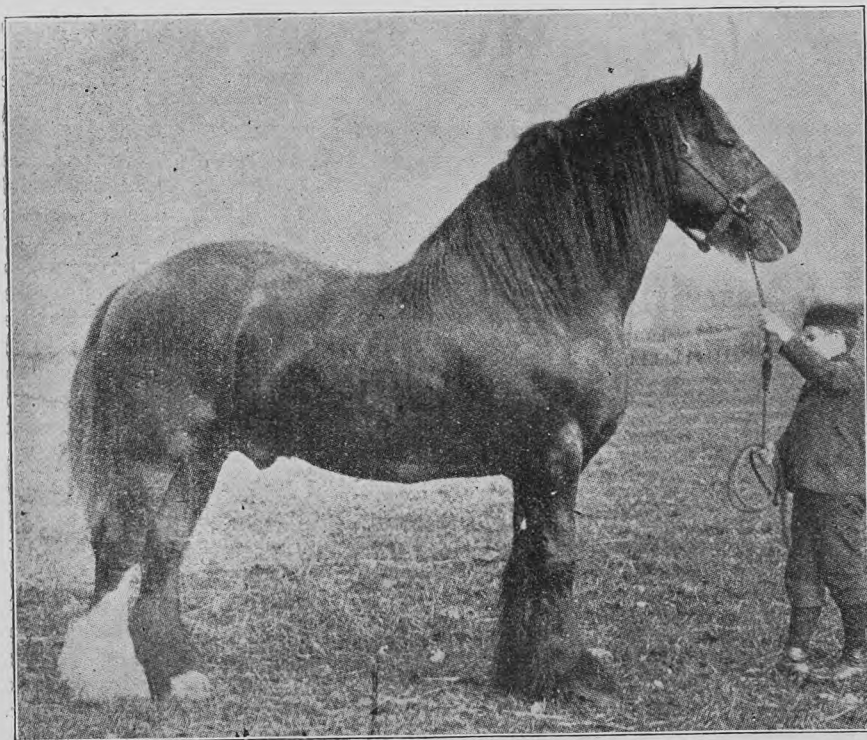
Heavy draft horse breeding has been the salvation of the English and Scotch farmer, and if weight, size and constitution are not sacrificed to the quality craze, will make lots of money yet for the farmers here in the West.

There is an idea amongst us Westerners, and I must grant that I too held the opinion, that the British farmer was out-of-date and away behind the times, and that we could give him pointers on up-to-date farming, but I must admit that my ideas are considerably modified. The time is coming, and it is near at hand, when we shall be compelled to adopt some of the methods that keep the yield of grain in England away above that on our practically virgin land.

One of the first places to be visited was my old home in Dorset, where I found many changes. Old friends and relatives gone, old schoolmates married and with large public and private business responsibilities. The wonderful mildness of the winter climate, and the greenness of the grass struck me very forcibly after the 40 degrees below I had so recently left. What a pleasure it was to wander over the hills and watch the flocks of "Dorset horns," with their numerous offspring of early lambs, frisking and playing on the sheltered southern slopes!

Some of these hill farms are very poor, the plow rattling over a solid bed of rock a few inches below the surface, and turning up either almost pure chalk, or a thin red or yellow soil mixed with flints, and yet the yield of wheat averaged from thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre. The preparation consists in turnips grown and fed to the sheep, which are hurdled off every day or two, and the lambs shoved along on crushed oats, peas, beans and oil cake. The sheep are expected to pay the rent and generally do so or more. Well have they been called the "golden hoof."

In the lower lands and valleys dairies of



Darnley, One of the Best Clydesdale Stallions Ever Bred—Sire Conqueror, Dam, Keir Peggy Stood at Glasgow, Scotland, in the Early Seventies.



Devons and Shorthorns graze, sheltered and contented. Some of these Devons show good milking properties and their milk is very rich. They are quickly turned off fat when dry. Many of these hills are covered with the remains of Saxon and Roman encampments, some of which are in a splendid state of preservation, but are now the scenes of more peaceful pursuits. One very noticeable feature is the adaptation of the numerous breeds of sheep and cattle to the different climatic conditions, soils and environment to be met with within such short distances.

One of the many things to be learned in their system of farming is where to buy stock needed. Especially with sheep, the change from one district to another is either beneficial or the reverse.

On visiting Northamptonshire I was surprised at the large acreage in grass, some of which had not seen the plow for a hundred years or more. A friend of mine there, farming about 2,500 acres, makes a specialty of buying sheep and steers in Wales and feeding them for market. Some idea of the extent of his operations may be gained, by his bill for oil cake for one year being £1,600, or \$8,000.00.

He keeps Welsh Shepherds and dogs, and talks to them both in Welsh.

These little Welsh ewes, on being crossed with Down rams, raise fine lambs that fetch a fancy price, and as one of them was killed in my honor I can vouch for the excellence of the small, lean mutton.

The steers are usually black with wide, branching horns, and look very picturesque against the rich green background. They are rather slow maturing, but make choice beef.

The farm house, Holmby Manor, is close to Holmby House, so celebrated during the wars of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and so graphically described by Whyte Melville, in his novel of that name. The church I attended on Sunday was used as a stable for Cromwell's horses, and numerous remains, coins, swords, armor, etc., have recently been unearthed close in front of the farm house.

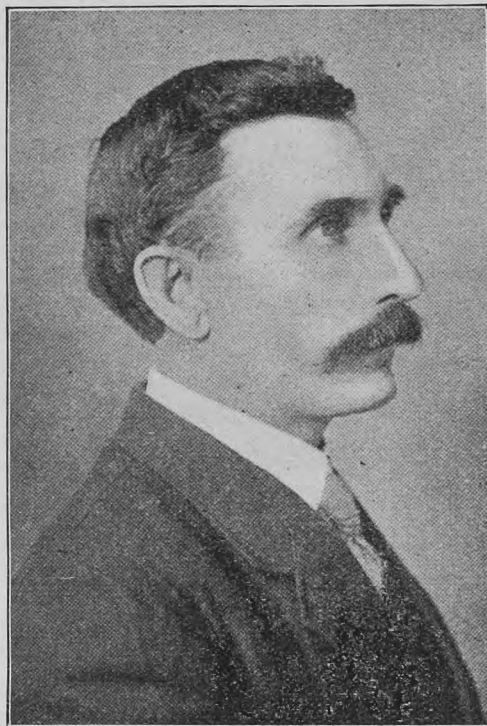
The methods of buying and selling at markets, fairs and sales, seemed curious to me after ours, but they have many advantages. I found the English farmer a keen judge of values. The numerous weights and measures in different localities are most bewildering to a stranger. It will be some time before a simpler and more universal method is adopted, as, especially in the country districts, they go slowly and dislike anything in the way of change. I found the farmers as a class most intelligent, and to meet them at a market or sale, one would scarcely say that they are not prosperous, as I never before saw such a fine, healthy, well dressed lot of men. They grumble at the weather and crops, but they certainly seem to thrive on them. They are most hospitable. No matter at what hour you turn up, the first thing you must come in and take a glass of beer or cider, or something stronger if you wish, and meals seem to be ready at all times.

We are apt to laugh at the number of hands employed and to think so many unnecessary, but the farmer has to keep them on in the slack time, to be sure of them in the busy season. The wages are low and most of them board themselves, which makes it less expensive than it would be in Canada, and there are always plenty of jobs to be found where work on the land is carried on all the year round.

I have often been asked the reason why America and Canada have to constantly replenish their flocks and herds from the old country. I think there are two reasons: 1st, there is no doubt a great deal in the moist, salt air and rich pasturage which brings horses, cattle and sheep to perfection. The different breeds are generally bred under certain local conditions of soil and climate, and on being suddenly transplanted to less congenial surroundings are apt to deteriorate.

2. The British farmer has his business born

## WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



ISAAC L. BEATTIE

Isaac L. Beattie was born and raised on a farm near Orillia, Ontario, and came to Western Canada in 1890, not exactly an old-timer as such go in these days, but in the horse business now one of the longest experienced men in the West. He was born to the horse business. He happens to have had a father who carried with him from the shire of Ayr a great love for the draft horse, as the Scotch breed him. The elder Beattie seems to have instilled his own admiration for the Clyde into the son. At any rate, by 1893 we find Isaac in Brandon, owning, in partnership with Alex. Colquhoun, a well known Clyde horse in his day, by name, "Commonwealth." Previous to this venture Beattie had been learning blacksmithing at Glendale and Brandon, but in 1893, all other interests were severed and he and Colquhoun started into the horse business, Beattie traveling Commonwealth for a season. Next year they had "Erskine Lad," and by the following year, which would be 1895, they owned six stallions, all Clydes, and travelled the string in the district about Brandon. In 1895 one of the Clydes was traded for a Percheron. The business at this time was being run in the Beaubien stables, the firm buying and selling on their own account and handling some horses for Alex. Galbraith, who was doing a large business in Western Canada at that time. In 1905 J. S. McMillan joined the firm and the new combination started to deal extensively in horses. That year they bought a bunch of stallions from the Grahams, King's Crest, the noted breeding horse of the Portage Plains being one of this first lot purchased. In the summer Mr. Beattie went to Scotland and picked out a dozen head of Clydes, "Scottish Fancy," a stallion name not unknown in Manitoba, was one of this shipment. In 1906 he went to the old country again, this time buying twenty-one head, nineteen stallions and two mares. The mares were sold to the Manitoba Agricultural College, and are on the college farm now. One of them was a first prize winner, and the other a second prize winner at Dumfries, Castle Douglas and Kirkcudbrightshire.

The year following Mr. McMillan withdrew from the business and the firm again became Colquhoun & Beattie. The partners soon afterwards changed their business, so far as breed preferred was concerned. They went down into Illinois and bought four Percheron stallions, one the horse "Vinson," champion at Winnipeg and Brandon in 1907. Next year, that would be in 1908, the firm's purchases in the South included the three well known stallions, "Halifax," "Hatton" and "Ha Ha," the first named champion at every Western fair that year and sweepstakes champion at Winnipeg, in competition with all breeds. Halifax is now at the head of the stud of Geo. Lane, and has added to his former showing honors a very creditable record at the Coast and American shows. In 1909 came "Blondin" and the Clydesdale, "Polar Star." Last year twelve head were purchased late in the season, the firm for the first time making a break into Shires.

Although Mr. Beattie was raised in surroundings and of a parentage that demanded he should be an enthusiast for the Clyde, he has wandered somewhat away from his early faith and has pretty well finished with the Scotch drafters altogether. There is one thing he is enthusiastic for, and picks for it every time he picks at all, and that is size and constitution. He wants the kind with the heavy middles, and those who know the type Messrs. Colquhoun & Beattie have been handling these last few years will not criticize their selections for deficiency in this point. Another thing, they much prefer the Percheron, believing that in this breed they find scale and constitution combined with greater degree of quality than are these two essentials combined in any other breed.

Mr. Beattie has served at various times as director of breeders' associations and is at present on the directorate of the Horse Breeders of Manitoba. He is pretty well known to horsemen from Ontario to the Coast.

and bred in him. He, his sons and grandsons have in many cases carried on the same farm, and the same lines and strains of stock for generations and with the same aim in view; and thus have obtained such wonderful results. Their herdsmen have also

(Continued on page 281)

## Farm

### Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

March 1.—*What were your returns from poultry in 1910, and how did profits compare with that from other departments of your farm? Give size of flock, how housed and fed, chickens and eggs marketed, estimated cost of keep per bird per year and estimated returns per bird.*

March 8.—*Tell us how you consider quack grass (couch grass or twitch grass) should be fought. Give your experience or observation under certain soil conditions. How many seasons do you consider are required to eradicate this pest from a well established growth?*

March 15.—*What is your experience with packing or rolling the land? Give particulars as to soil and general conditions. Do you advise packing before sending or after?*

March 22.—*What would you suggest as the best grass or mixture to seed on a soil that is alkali in places? Give preparation of the soil, quantity of seed per acre, etc.*

### Eradicating Sow Thistle

Following two farmers whose land had become infested with sow thistle, outline the methods followed in eradicating the pest. Both advocate a system of summerfallowing so thorough that no thistle has a chance of making growth during the growing season. The suggestion in the first letter, that the exterminating of sow thistle on a piece of land somewhere in the Red River Valley, where the pest has got a firm foothold, should be undertaken by the provincial department of agriculture, in the way of demonstration work, is a good one. A few demonstration farms in Manitoba could be used profitably to demonstrate the doing of this and a number of other things as well.

To exterminate sow thistle it is necessary to prevent development of the plant above ground. Let leaves form and the strong running root stalk stores up a supply of food that enables the plant to start up again and again. The most effective means of handling it is by summerfallow, as suggested, using a broad-toothed cultivator throughout the growing season. Some authorities advise the use of a hoed crop, undoubtedly an effective plan if one can afford the time and labor. Small patches may be exterminated by digging out the roots and destroying them. Prizes for articles are given in the order in which the letters appear.

### Wide Experience With Sow Thistle

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having had a somewhat varied experience with perennial sow thistle, for the benefit of my brother farmers I will relate in part my experience. For many years I farmed in Springfield, in the Red River Valley, where sow thistle is not only strongly in evidence, but is a very serious problem. In the year 1901 I summerfallowed a piece of very heavy land, which contained a small patch of perennial sow thistle; a patch I





Typical Wooden Bridge as Found in the West

Such structures in many localities are being replaced by concrete bridges as soon as they show evidence of being unsafe for all kinds of traffic.

should judge of about one-tenth acre. My procedure with the summerfallow was this: I plowed in June, about the tenth; then every three weeks or so I cultivated with a good cultivator, the object being of course to keep down both the perennial sow thistle and the common Canada thistle. This I did very successfully, and my land was in very nice shape all season. The sequel: Next year I harvested a heavy crop of straw and 28 bushels of wheat to the acre, and not a thistle to be seen. I was very satisfied with results, from every point of view, until one day after stacking I happened to walk over the place where my sow thistle bed used to thrive, and behold it still did thrive, though in a less vigorous way. In fact, the weed had actually crept up into the stubble after the standing crop had ceased to shade the ground.

Experience No. 2: With comparatively light land I summerfallowed forty acres for sow and Canada thistles, plowed in the fall four inches deep, harrowed in June three times, plowed early in July about eight inches deep with two sulky plows, packed, and later double-disked.

Result: A very few Canada thistles and not one perennial sow thistle, actually not one, out of nine beds, more or less large.

Now, after giving actual experience I would like to add, my solution to the sow thistle is this: In light land, comparatively light land, *land with any other subsoil than clay* (stiff clay in any event), work your soil by means of a perfectly black summerfallow and don't plow for sow thistle the first time till at least June 12th to 15th. After these dates pitch in and never let up.

I almost think, at least with regards to the Red River Valley, that expert help should be obtained. Very good farmers have found sow thistle beyond their power to eradicate. A properly equipped demonstration station or stations should be established by our provincial government in the very midst of this weed, and a sure and cheap method of eradication should be demonstrated to farmers in the vicinity of same, or others who wished to learn. I hereby acknowledge that I do not know how to eradicate sow thistle *where there is a stiff clay subsoil* of almost unlimited depth; and, what is more, there are a very great many who are really very good farmers on these heavy lands, who are slowly being driven off their holdings by this terrible pest. One year a certain line of work seems to be effective, *especially if the season in which the fallow is done is dry*. But it is only necessary to drive out from Winnipeg a few miles, east or south, to prove my contention that the farmers need and should have expert help, and have it soon.

In conclusion I may add that while my last crop (on my before mentioned Springfield farm) was very good—wheat, 28 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; speltz, 40 bushels—this place is now given over almost entirely to sow thistle and is practically not cropped.

L. I. Cox.

### Summerfallowing for Sow Thistle

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There are only two ways of fighting this persistent weed, viz., prevention and cultivation. Every farmer should not only farm for himself but for his neighbor, and those to follow after. If that had been done five years ago sow thistle would not have obtained the hold that it has. Farmers' papers, institutes and agricultural societies and conventions should preach the gospel of prevention as much as the cure, and farmers, upon the appearance of the first sign of the weed, should take special pains to get rid of the first root and to prevent the spread.

I am in a good position to speak about the weed, having bought my present farm three years ago. Not knowing the extent of the growth of the thistle I put in crop the whole farm, and the thistle was so thick that many acres the seed put in never sprouted, and I did not harvest the amount of the cost of the seed. We commenced to tackle the problem at once, and in the fall plowed the land as deep as we could, taking pains to plow well and turn over every furrow as much as possible. In this shape it was left till the following spring. Then we waited until some of the weed seeds sprouted, and just before the sow thistle had started gave the land a good harrowing. Every time the harrows filled with the thistle root we cleaned them out and took the roots right away. A week after the harrowing we started the cultivation and kept them going

all the time, and even waiting for the land to show at all green, never giving the roots even a chance to recover, and every now and again harrowing and cleaning off the roots every time the harrows filled. Towards the fall we let the land show the result of our labors and also gave any other weed seeds an opportunity to grow. Then we gave it a final cultivating.

There is no doubt deep plowing and thorough cultivation is the one and only way to eradicate this weed, but above all get the right kind of cultivator. I was out two days last summer with Professor Bedford, while he was judging summerfallow, and every farm we visited it was very evident when the right or the wrong cultivator had been used.

I have known very good work done where the thistle was not very thick, by leaving the field until the flowers were just out and the summer heat just getting to its height, then plowing and leaving the roots well exposed to the sun. By cultivating, good, clean work resulting.

Man.

W. J. HARRISON.

### Progressive Municipality

A municipal government is a very important institution, even though in some instances the electors make what seems to be rather unsatisfactory selection of men to take charge. If all municipal bodies were really progressive and felt that the bulk of the electorate would back them in anything that is of real benefit to the community, what a difference there would be in rural Canada.

Last summer circumstances permitted a brief survey of work in the rural municipality of Indian Head, Sask. This municipality holds the unique position of being governed under an ordinance differing from that of other municipalities or improvement districts in the big wheat province. It was first formed in 1884, and after Saskatchewan became a province and when the municipal act came into force, Indian Head and South Qu'Appelle were the only municipalities west of Manitoba. As they were considered to have vested rights it was left optional with them as regards coming under the new act or remaining under the municipal ordinance under which they had been organized. South Qu'Appelle adopted wards and have gone under part of the municipal act, but Indian Head remained as formerly and still elects the council by popular vote. Then, too, this municipality is not under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of municipalities.

Progressiveness seems to be the watchword in this rural district that has not considered it necessary to join hands with other organized parts of the province. A. E. Wilson, a prosperous farmer with a handsome residence in town, has



Creditable Concrete Bridge Near Indian Head

Progressive municipal government has resulted in several of these cement structures taking the place of the cheaper but less desirable wooden bridges.





**Well Graded Roads are Being Built All Through Indian Head District**

The cut shows part of twenty miles of clay road graded in the municipality during the past season by teams owned by the municipality. The road was rounded with a big machine—an elevator grader—and smoothed by the use of the common road grader.

been reeve for some time and was re-elected by acclamation last December.

Property belonging to the municipality last summer included some twenty horses, wheel scrapers, ordinary road-grader, road-grader with side-elevator attachment and other implements required in road-building. Arrangements are now being made to purchase a gasoline engine for hauling the big grader, which called for the use of sixteen horses. Last season a 25-horse power steam engine was called into requisition for a time. On ordinary prairie road about a mile a day can be well graded with this machine. The intention is to get an engine of higher speed, so that the work can be done more expeditiously. Last summer about twenty miles in the municipality were graded.

Bridge work also is well looked after in Indian Head district. Old wooden structures gradually are being replaced by reinforced concrete at the rate of about two each season. Tile for culverts are made under municipal supervision.

Everything considered, this is an up-to-date municipality. There are few districts that cannot profit by copying in the matter of attention to road grading and bridge construction. In equipment for doing this work it is difficult to picture anything more complete. No time is lost in a fruitless attempt to hire teams when road work is undertaken. The municipal machinery seems to run smoothly and in the interests of the general welfare of the community.

## Dairy

### A Saskatchewan Dairy Herd

Three miles southwest of Moose Jaw the Moose Jaw Dairy Company are operating a 480-acre farm, milking upwards of a hundred cows, and have installed for carrying on a city milk business, one of the most complete plants of its kind in Saskatchewan. The company was organized in the spring of 1910, and the summer spent in putting up buildings, securing cows and otherwise preparing to carry on a city milk business where the milk was produced on the company's land and sold direct from the cow to the consumer. Chas. Boyd, a young man from Russell county, Ontario, was the prime mover in the project. Associated with him are a number of prominent business men of Moose Jaw, who have been able to see something of the profit-making possibilities in transforming grain and rough fodder into milk and selling it at 10 cents a quart. The company started business with 480 acres of land, and on this farm have erected a T-shaped dairy barn 34 by 100 feet a dairy house

residence for the farm manager and houses for the men employed. The stable will accommodate 120 head of cows. It is of the well known basement construction, the stable walls being of concrete, carrying a 14-foot framework and hip roof above. The height of the ceiling is 8 foot 6 inches; the stable is well lighted, floored with cement, provided with cement mangers and automatic watering system and ventilated by means of a system adapted by Mr. Boyd, for the particular needs of the situation. Fresh air enters from the hay chutes in the ceiling above the feeding alleys, and the vitiated air is drawn out through flues at the walls starting at the ceiling and extending some distance above the eaves. The mouths of these outlets are turned in towards the roof so that the wind may blow from any direction without interfering with the working of the system. Provision is made at the stable outlet of these outtake flues to regulate the rate of interchange of air by closing or partially closing the lower end of the flue. The plan is working well, and seems to do all that more expensive and complicated systems are capable of doing.

The herd at present consists of 90 cows purchased in Wisconsin and Ontario; Jerseys and Holsteins in almost equal numbers. The herd bull is Holstein and comes from a noted milking family. The intention is to use this bull on all the herd, and by selecting the heifer calves from the best milking cows increase the average production of the herd. To this end each cow's milk is weighed daily, a record kept, samples tested at regular intervals so that at the end of a year the owners know exactly what each cow has done and what might be expected of her progeny in milk production.

The intention of the management is that these cows shall be kept in the stable all the time, in winter turned out only occasionally and in summer let out more frequently; not to pasture, but merely for exercise in a plot that will be provided. The herd this winter has only been out once or twice since going into the stable. To carry out this system summer feed will be grown, cut green, hauled into the stable and fed, a succession of such crops as oats and peas, corn, alfalfa, etc., being grown for this purpose. Soiling cows entails considerable more work than is necessary where they are simply turned out to grass during the summer, but the difference in milk yield where cows are protected from heat and flies and have abundance of milk-making grain and forage is believed to more than offset the difference in cost of producing milk under the two systems. At any rate the Moose Jaw company are going to handle their herd that way. This experience in a business carried on on a large scale will be of interest. Next spring, if all goes well, corn will be sown and in the summer a silo put up. Also a trial plot will be seeded to

alfalfa and the attempt made to grow this most nutritious of all forage and fodder crops.

This winter the mainstay in the line of rough feed is oat sheaves. Fifty acres of oats were cut green last summer, cured and stacked for this purpose. The working and feeding systems are of interest. First thing in the morning, the aim being to start at 5 a.m., the cows are milked. After milking they get the green oat sheaves, one sheaf or less per cow, depending on her size. When the oat sheaves are eaten grain is given. The grain ration consists of a mixture of bran, middlings and "red dog" (low grade) flour, mixed in the proportions of three parts of bran and middlings to one part flour. A gallon makes a feed for each cow. After feeding grain the men clean the stables and groom the cows. Each man has fifteen cows to look after, and each cow is well brushed and curried every day. At noon about three times a week the rough feed consists of prairie hay or green flax; on other days it consists of the usual oat sheaf. At about one o'clock they get a gallon of the concentrate again, and after that are well bedded down and left to rest, not being disturbed for a few hours. Usually about 3 o'clock the stables are cleaned again, udders brushed off and preparations made for the five o'clock milking. Night milking done, each cow gets an oat sheaf, or less than one sheaf if she is a small cow, which feeding is followed later by a gallon measure of the same grain as they had morning and noon, the only difference being that this time it is steamed and fed warm.

The milk is drawn into sanitary milk pails, the kind that have the strainer in the top, and as quickly as possible taken to the milk house, separate from the stable but only a short distance away. Here it is cooled at once to a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees, put into a bottle filler that fills and caps 12 bottles at a time, and put into a cool room ready for delivery. A complete equipment is at hand for cleaning, rinsing and sterilizing the bottles as they come back from customers, "cleanliness" being the watchword all through the process of producing milk on this farm.

That the public in the average Western town and city are willing to pay for quality in milk is evidenced by the fact that demand has been in excess of supply ever since the business opened. It would be worth the time of some of the dairy-men supplying Western cities with milk to make a study of and imitate the example of this farm as regards the care taken to ensure cleanliness and high quality in their product. Purity and quality cannot be overdone in city or town milk trade, and consumers are prepared to pay for the best possible product that can be put on the market.

### Selling Surplus Milk

In a country like England, where the great bulk of the milk produced is sold directly for use in cities and towns, the question of the disposal of the surplus milk during the heavy summer flow is a serious one. It is not an easy matter to solve, as the surplus of an individual farmer is not large enough to warrant him putting in butter or cheesemaking apparatus. In the winter time is no surplus to worry about there—rather the opposite.

A solution seems to be provided by co-operative milk depots, and the farmers of Wiltshire have combined and erected a fine factory costing £10,000, at Chipperham. The factory can handle 10,000 pounds of milk per day. Instead of farmers shipping milk individually to the towns it will go to the central plant, and be handled in the most approved fashion, and then sent to the customers. During the surplus season any milk not disposed of will be made into cheese. The milk will reach customers in far better shape from a central depot, and middlemen's profits will be eliminated—and these certainly take a considerable share of the profits.

As to the future, it is largely a question of loyalty amongst the farmers contributing milk. No doubt efforts will be made by the present buyers to prevent the success of the new concern by temporarily offering more money than the factory will pay.

F. DEWHIRST.



# Conventions at Manitoba Agricultural College

**M**ANITOBA farmers in goodly numbers thronged Manitoba Agricultural College halls last week to attend the annual conventions of the Agricultural Societies' Association, the Dairymen's Association, the Horticultural and Forestry Association, and the newly formed women's organization, designated as the Household Science Association. In addition there was an elaborate short course for farmers and the big provincial seed grain exhibition. Everywhere there was enthusiasm. Interesting papers and addresses were followed by more interesting discussions.

The non-appearance of several speakers announced on the program caused disappointment, and resulted in re-arrangement of the program in some particulars, but in most instances the gap was well filled. Among those who sent their regrets were Hon. R. P. Roblin, minister of agriculture; Prof. J. H. Worst, of North Dakota Agricultural College; James Murray, superintendent of Brandon Experimental Farm; R. Fletcher, deputy-minister of education, and Dr. Mary Crawford, of Winnipeg.

Recent organization of the wives and daughters of the farm resulted in the delegates to the agricultural societies' convention devoting considerable attention to their needs. The greater part of one session was taken up with a discussion of the preparation of the prize list to give ladies' work more prominence.

Several important resolutions were voted on. No doubt was left as to the attitude of the farmers toward the university question. They were enthusiastically unanimous in urging upon the government the advisability of keeping the Agricultural College absolutely free from university control. They thanked the government for securing a larger site for the Agricultural College, but several delegates stated that they understood that the purchase had been made without consulting the advisory board of the college. If such was the case it seemed that the advisory board did not have as full control of college affairs as they should have. Major Dyer, chairman of the board, admitted that they had not been consulted, but said that the selection was entirely satisfactory.

There were whisperings of disappointment at the absence of Premier Roblin from the sessions again this year. So far did this dissatisfaction go that a motion censuring him for the past and requesting that he try to appear at least once in three years in future, was received with some applause. However, this motion was carefully sidetracked and the big convention did not have the opportunity of showing their wish by vote.

No definite action was taken by the conventions to secure changes in and additions to the staff in the department of agriculture that are very badly needed. Naturally, therefore, the government will conclude that the agricultural class is satisfied with the glaring incompetency that exists. There was, however, a rush for increased grants. A few days before the convention representatives of the Dairymen's Association waited on the government and asked for more money. Then the horticulturists also decided they required more cash. The newly organized women also appeared at the Parliament Buildings with a strong request for special grant. Each delegation was received cordially and got a promise of serious consideration. A monster deputation waited on the government also in regard to the university question and urged that the Agricultural College be kept free from the university, and stated that the new site was none too large for agricultural work. The premier assured them that there was no danger of the control of the Agricultural College being removed from an advisory board constituted as at present, but gave no hint as to probable location of a provincial university.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' ASSOCIATION

The sessions of the agricultural society delegates were presided over by J. G. Barron, of Carberry. In opening the convention he expressed appreciation of the large attendance. He urged the delegates to deal with matters of interest to them as quickly as possible. In his opinion the work of agricultural societies would not be neglected as long as such men as Principal Black and his assistant, W. W. Thomson, were in charge.

The managing director's report was given by Mr. Thomson. The number of societies increased from 58 in 1909, to 62 in 1910, and the membership from 6,555 to 7,462. In addition 17 household science organizations were formed, with a membership of about 500. Exhibitions totaled 66, and to 59 of these judges were supplied by the department.

The judges' reports show that the fairs are successful. Improvement was announced all along the line. Vegetables were of high order at many points. Criticism was made of the lack of attention to sheep. At many shows there were no entries in this class. The fact that so many shows are held at the same time made it hard to secure a good corps of judges for all classes of exhibits.

An effort was made to hold seed fairs earlier than usual. Thirty-five had been arranged and two others cancelled on account of inclement weather.

It was urged that in future an attempt be made to have the judging completed by noon, so that the entire afternoon could be spent in discussing cultural methods.

Six good farming competitions were held and 30 farms inspected. A great improvement was noted in connection with farms in the neighborhood of the competitions. Separate competitions for fields of standing grain also were held. Agricultural extension meetings totalled over 190.

In discussing the report several delegates referred in flattering terms to the work of the department. A. D. McConnell, of Hamiota, however, thought that



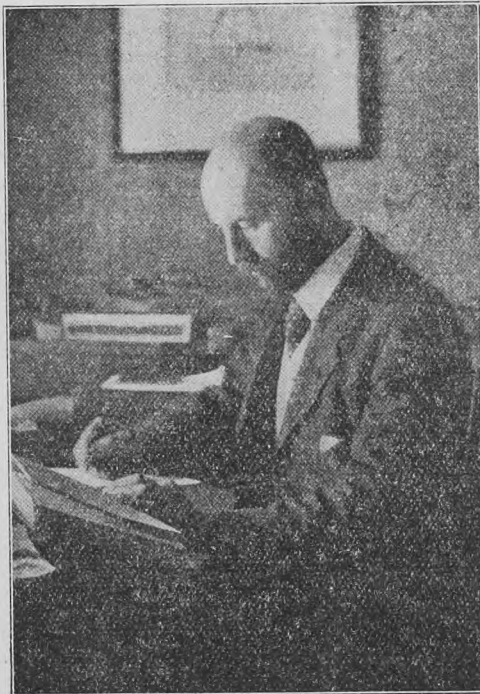
GEO. H. BARR

Of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, who gave addresses at the Dairymen's Conventions at Regina and Winnipeg

the noxious weeds act could well be amended. It never would rid the province of weeds. The problem was to awaken the indifferent farmer and develop him into a progressive farmer. W. H. English urged every member of societies at present to get out and work as an agricultural missionary. If farmers would make every department of their farms a specialty the matter of boys and girls leaving the farm would be solved.

The secretary of the Russell society, G. A. Cope, thought that in the province more attention should be paid to the women's organizations. By interesting the women the influence would be reflected in greater interest of the men in agricultural society work. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, a member of the local agricultural society for twenty years, also urged more attention to organization among the housewives on the farm. Robt. Macbeth, of Kildonan, suggested that judging at fairs in many classes be done earlier in the day. Grants, too, should be larger.

The report was adopted as read. On motion of H. W. Dayton and S. R. Henderson, a hearty vote



DR. H. M. SPEECHLY

President of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association

of thanks was tendered W. W. Thomson, who performed the bulk of the duties falling to the management of the societies.

## PLOWING MATCHES DISCUSSED

The value of plowing matches was discussed by E. W. Jones. Referring to the weed problem, he opined that better farming was the logical solution. Plowing matches were a big factor in helping the cause. Institute meetings found men in attendance, who did not need the advice offered. His experience showed that more good had developed from the plowing match than from other agricultural functions. Every farmer should study the opening out of furrows, the covering of weeds and the finishing of lands, as well as horsemanship and details of handling a plow. Carelessness in turning in and out at the ends was in evidence on many farms in every locality.

He urged farmers to try to interest their sons in good farming and in good methods in every department. He instanced a case where a farmer gave a boy a dollar for doing good work with the plow one day while he (the father) was away from home. The father since has said it was the best spent dollar he ever handed over. Since that day the son has taken a keen interest in plowing and has won many prizes at matches.

Captain Smith, representing Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute, stated that in his locality good plowing was the rule. For many years an annual plowing match had been held. Farmers had learned that straight plowing and good crops were found on the same farm. He urged that on score cards as many points should be given for depth as for evenness. At present the score for evenness is higher than for depth.

J. Garvin, also of Bird's Hill, supported the venerable captain and laid special emphasis to the getting of capable managers and judges. For the latter office he suggested one scientific man with a knowledge of practical farming and one or more progressive farmers.

The problem of getting hired men interested in plowing matches was introduced by J. J. McMahon, of Roland. It was suggested that special classes be held for hired men. S. Larcombe thought that many farmers asked their hired men to do too many things in too short a time, with the result that their chief aim is to get over their work without regard to quality. Every year Manitoba farmers become more and more dependent on hired help, and something must be done to encourage this noble class.

A. Lovett, of Carroll, also supported the plowing match. G. A. Cope advised that when a hired man does good work his employer should tell him so. Many of them need encouragement and a little instruction.

A. D. McConnell, J. M. Ayre (Winnipeg), S. R. Henderson, H. W. Dayton, M. Collins (Carberry), T. Rogers (Carberry), and others took part in the discussion. Some thought a start should be made with the walking plow, but others said walking plows were decidedly out of date. John Williams, who has judged hundreds of acres in the old land and came to Manitoba about a fortnight ago, spoke of big competitions in England, Scotland and Ireland.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT SHOWS

Prof. W. H. Peters dealt with agricultural shows and suggested improvements in the livestock departments. He urged the advisability of having fenced rings in which to judge. In horses, he thought there should be uniform classification. Similarly in cattle, sheep and swine. He suggested that a committee of the provincial association should be appointed to draft out model classifications, and that the standard arrived at be sent to secretaries and managers throughout the province for their guidance.

Although horses are a main part of livestock in the province, he thought more attention could be given to the encouragement of sheep and hogs, and in some districts, cattle. This could be done by placing these classes in a more prominent location, and making provision for convenience and comfort. It was not desirable to have prize money go to inferior specimens. The only safe way to meet this is to have the judge refuse to award premiums to unworthy animals. It was not wise to deny prize award in case of lack of competition.

Touching on dairy exhibits at the local shows, W. J. Crow, creamery inspector for the province and assistant in the dairy department at the agricultural college, spoke of the improvement that was general. He urged, however, that awards should always be made before one o'clock, and also that special attention be paid to butter exhibits by every society. The score card used in judging at fairs was outlined. It was suggested that if makers would outline in detail the care of the cream, and the making of the butter, it would be of great assistance to fair visitors. No package should compete for more than one prize, save sweepstakes. A good contest comprised all who had not previously been awarded a prize.

The preparation of a well balanced prize list was dealt with by J. J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture. He urged societies to plan things for the good



of the community. Each management could work out what would suit best for local conditions. He urged that side shows be kept off the grounds; also, that special meetings be held on the evening of the show to discuss the results of the prize awards.

Prof. S. A. Bedford took up the work accomplished by good farming competitions, and said that a great improvement was in evidence on farms and farmsteads where contests had been held. The score card used was outlined in detail.

#### MUST ASSIST THE LADIES

When the secretaries met the managing director on Wednesday morning to discuss the administration of local societies, considerable interest was manifested in the treatment that should be tendered ladies' departments. Some pointed out that many articles in different classes could not be classed as agricultural, and, therefore, did not come under the act regulating grants to societies by the provincial government. It was also explained that in many instances there were professional exhibitors who put in the same articles year after year. Dozens of these specimens were not the work of the exhibitor. One secretary even suggested that difficulties encountered in handling the ladies' department indicated that something similar to "graft" developed. This suggestion was hotly resented.

Several speakers thought that cooking and butter were the only really agricultural products. Managing-Director Black opined that socks and some other articles also should be called agricultural.

The consensus of opinion was that grants to provide premiums to the ladies' departments should be increased. Each society should arrange in some way to supply a separate fund from which a committee of women members could distribute as seemed advisable. A committee of the provincial agricultural societies' association was appointed to deal with the matter.

#### CROWDS AT EVENING MEETINGS

The college auditorium was crowded at the evening sessions. Hon. G. R. Coldwell, who took Premier Roblin's place as chairman on Tuesday evening, outlined the educational work that was proposed for Manitoba. He considered that in a few years every one-roomed schoolhouse would be pulled down and that agricultural high schools would be provided, in which the family of the farmer would have equal chance with that of the resident of town or city. The present system, he said, neglected the hand and body and tended to produce professional men.

Suggestions along the line of agricultural education also were given by Prof. J. H. Hoverstadt, of North Dakota Agricultural College, who filled President Worst's place on the program to the satisfaction of all. He referred to the average wheat yield in North Dakota in 1910 being between four and five bushels. Yet in every locality there were men who had fifteen, twenty or twenty-five bushels. The difference was due to the use of brains in farming.

The object, therefore, should be to train the boys and girls for progressive farming. Elementary schools needed special attention. The old system of teaching reading, writing and figuring was all right when every home was a workshop in which many of the home needs were manufactured, but now with articles of general use made by big factories, the schools must teach something of industrial use.

The speaker considered that children were sent to school when too young. The child naturally is active. Confinement in a schoolhouse for five days in the week was not good for the youngster. It was suggested that a seven-year-old should attend one day in the week; at eight years of age, two days; nine years, three days; ten years, four days; and eleven years, five days in each week. This, of course should not permit the boy or girl to run wild. Individual training in the home was necessary. Parents, of course, would say that they had not time. But they could arrange to have time. Co-operative creameries removed the old-time custom of making butter on the farm. Why not have co-operative laundries, co-operative bakeries, etc.? All this would come in time. Gradually the parent would arrange to get time to train the child properly.

Consolidated schools also were advocated. Every locality, he said, should organize a central school for educating boys and girls from the age of eleven or twelve years up to eighteen years. Even at that time education was by no means complete. A great training remained through the agricultural extension work. Business, social and educational co-operation were the keynotes in a capital address.

Valuable suggestions also were given by Miss A. B. Juniper, who has charge of household science work in the province, from Mrs. McClung, of Manitou; Geo. H. Barr, of Ottawa, and others.

Resolutions were passed suggesting that on the new agricultural college site the buildings be located at least 1,000 feet closer to the river bend than was shown on plans already published, and that the farmers of the province would not submit to having the agricultural college come under the control of a board of governors, having as its chief function the government of the university of Manitoba, but that the interests of agricultural education, and higher education generally could best be served by having the agricultural college and the university distinct and separate. The government was tendered thanks for attending to changes suggested at last year's convention.

Directors elected for the three districts into which the province has been divided for agricultural so-

ciety work were as follows: Eastern, S. R. Henderson, Louise Bridge; A. Fraser, Emerson; Northwestern: A. D. McConnell, Hamiota; S. Larcombe, Birtle; Southwestern: H. W. Dayton, Virden; R. Jackson, Hartney.

These directors met and selected A. D. McConnell as president and H. W. Dayton as vice-president.

#### INTERESTING DAIRY MEETING

Although the annual convention of the dairymen got off to a bad start, it was one of the most successful conventions ever held in the Canadian West. The attendance was comparatively large, and great enthusiasm was shown in discussing practical questions. The president, J. P. O. Allaire was in the chair, and the program was enlivened by violin selections by Miss Olga Simonson, of Winnipeg, and songs by Mr. Logan.

The president, J. P. O. Allaire, urged dairymen and farmers to become enthusiastic and see that cream of high grade was supplied to creameries, and that superior butter only should be sent from the home dairy. It was only by marketing the best that a sale could be found on a competitive market. Co-operation was necessary, and with such grass and natural conditions Manitoba should develop into a great dairy province. He asked the delegates to follow closely the subjects taken up by the various speakers.

Tuberculosis was discussed by P. B. Tustin, of the Winnipeg health department. Charts and specimens of animal parts were displayed to show the



R. E. DRENNAN

Who assisted Professor Peters in livestock work at the short course at Manitoba Agricultural College

prevalence of the disease, and the appearance of diseased organs. He also gave valuable advice on preventive measures, urging cleanliness in all particulars and plenty of fresh air. Herds should be subjected to tuberculin test, but before having the test made and diseased animals discarded, an up-to-date barn with plenty of light and a modern ventilation system should be provided. Cement floors and mangers and white-washed walls were advocated.

Question.—How much window space would you suggest for each cow?

Ans.—Have stable as light as you can read by.

Q.—What ventilation system do you recommend?

A.—Every system must be looked after carefully. A thermometer should be hung to show what the temperature is and the owner of the stable by exercising intelligence can regulate the fresh air supply.

J. R. Dutton, of Gilbert Plains, said the trouble with farmers in Manitoba was to furnish the funds for building a satisfactory stable. Lumber was expensive, and cement almost worse. It was necessary to have a hollow wall to avoid frost on the walls.

Q.—Is a continual coughing a sign that the animal is affected with tuberculosis?

A.—No. The only sure proof is the tuberculin test. Many cows have a cough, but yet are not affected with the dread disease.

Valuable hints on feeding were given by Chas. Tully, of Reaburn; A. Dodge, of Springfield, and Prof. S. A. Bedford, of M. A. C. A digest of the addresses given and the discussion that followed will appear in a future issue.

In dealing with the improvement of the dairy herd, Prof. W. H. Peters emphasized feeding and breeding. As other speakers had dealt with the former he showed how any farmer could improve his herd. Two systems were open to the dairyman: use of purebred males and females, and grading up

(Continued on Page 272)

## Field Notes

### Winnipeg Automobile Show

An automobile show under the auspices of the Winnipeg Motor Trades Association was held last week in Winnipeg, and attracted many out-of-town visitors in the city for the agricultural societies' convention and bonspiel. Sir Daniel McMillan opened the exhibition on the afternoon of February 13, and until the closing day the show was well patronized by visitors. Owing to the number of exhibits, all the cars and appliances could not be accommodated in the building provided, so it was necessary for a number of manufacturers to conduct an independent show apart. All the leading makes of cars were shown in their various models, and judging from the number of cars labelled as sold to purchasers at outlying points, a good many farmers took advantage of the occasion to invest in automobiles. Agents in Western cities report an unusually heavy country demand this season, and it is not at all improbable that the largest business of automobile manufacturers will be found this year with farmers. The automobile show was an excellent opportunity for sizing up and comparing the various types of car on the market. Models on exhibition varying from the light runabout, selling at \$600 or \$700, to heavily built, richly finished touring cars of from 30 to 50 horse-power, selling at from \$2,000 to \$6,000. It is the intention of the motor association to make the show an annual event.

Owing to the arrival of greater displays than could be staged, some of those who were crowded out got together and organized an Independent Automobile Show, at which automobiles and accessories were displayed to good advantage. Hundreds of people attended this "annex" and studied various makes of cars and appliances.

### Superintendent at Brandon

Little time was lost in securing a superintendent to succeed James Murray at the Brandon Experimental Farm. W. C. McKillican, who for a few years has been representative of the Dominion Seed Branch in Alberta, will begin the new work this month.

Mr. McKillican was brought up on a farm in Glengarry county. After receiving a public and high school education, he attended Ontario Agricultural College and graduated in 1905.

Since going to Alberta he has labored energetically in the interests of good seed and better farming. Seed fairs have been held in all parts of the province, and competitions in fields of standing grain aroused no little interest. He also has lent his services to local meetings and short courses, held under the auspices of the provincial department of agriculture.

Mr. McKillican is well qualified to carry on the good work at Brandon. The interesting features taken up by Mr. Murray will receive thorough attention, and no doubt new lines will be adopted to assist the farmers of the West.

\* \* \*

A report of the Provincial Seed Fair, held at Lacombe, February 8, 9 and 10, is crowded out of this issue. It will appear next week.

\* \* \*

On February 14 the grain growers of Elm Creek district attended a monster banquet, arranged by the local association. About 400 were there. Speeches were delivered by R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, Peter Wright and others.

### Events of the Week

The reciprocity bill passed the United States House of Representatives by a large majority and is now before the Senate. Opposition to the measure seems to be gradually weakening, and it is expected that the Senate will adopt the measure as it was sent up from the lower house.

\* \* \*

James J. Hill, in a speech at Chicago, discussing the probable effect of the reciprocity agreement, stated that he believed Canadian wheat would advance to the level of American prices, that the American farmer would receive for his grain practically what he does under existing conditions, and strongly urged the adoption of the agreement by the United States government.

\* \* \*

A deputation from the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, numbering about twenty-five persons, waited on the provincial premier on February 14, and asked that the government pass at the present session a bill applying the initiative and referendum to the province, said bill to be submitted to the people for approval. The premier suggested that the league carry on a campaign of education to inform the public in the matter and that at a later date the government might be prepared to take the matter up.



# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Farm products moved slowly during the week. Price change in no line was very large. Wheat continues fairly steady with narrow ups and downs. Barley is some stronger and oats not quite so well priced as a week ago. A good deal of interest centers around the carrying into effect of the reciprocity agreement between this country and the United States. The Winnipeg grain exchange at a meeting called to consider the effect of free trade on the grain trade, adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the government to the necessity of safeguarding the interests of Canadian grain buyers, and appointed a strong committee to protest against the agreement. Meat packers also are protesting and have been to the government with a deputation and memorial. It looks, however, as though the agreement would pass in both countries and in expectation of that event grain producers are holding to their wheat. Opinions differ as to whether Canadian prices will advance to the American level for wheat, or whether theirs will come down to ours; but in any event wheat will not become any cheaper on Canadian markets on account of free trade.

## GRAIN

The week opened with somewhat stronger values in wheat. There were no American markets on Monday and British cables came a little higher. On Tuesday a reaction set in and wheat went lower than it advanced the day previous. World's shipments were nearly two million bushels greater than for the week preceding, which increase had a depressing effect in values. Old country advices came lower and there was a fairly active export market. American markets generally were steady, which had a sustaining influence on the situation abroad. The market continued rather erratic for the remainder of the week with no decided movement, the week being as featureless as any this winter.

### CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	91½	90½	90½	91	90½	90½
No. 2 Nor.	89½	88½	88	88½	88½	88½
No. 3 Nor.	86½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
No. 4	81½	80	80	80½	80½	80½
No. 5	74½	73½	73	73½	73½	73½
Feed 1	61	61	61	61	61	61
Oats—						
No. 2 White	31½	31	30½	30½	30½	30½
Barley—						
No. 3	56	56	57	57	57	56
No. 4	40	40	47	47	27	47
Flax—						
No. 1 N.W.	250	248	248	247	248	248

### WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—						
May	95½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
July	95½	95	95½	96	95½	95½
Oct.	92½	90	90½	91½	90½	90½
Oats—						
May	34½	34	33½	33½	33½	33½
July	35½	35½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Flax—						
May	256	254	254	253	254	254
July	250	250	246	245	247	240

### AMERICAN OPTIONS

Chicago Wheat—						
May	92½	91½	92	90½	91½	91½
July	91½	90½	90½	89½	89½	89½
Sept.	90½	89½	90½	88½	88½	88½
Oats—						
May	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
July	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Sept.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Minneapolis Wheat—						
May	97½	96½	97½	96½	96½	96½
July	98½	97½	98½	97½	97½	97½
Duluth—						
May	98	96½	98½	96½	96½	96½
July	99	97½	99½	97½	97½	97½
Duluth Flax—						
May	269	267	267	269½	269	269

### LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor.	111	111	110½	110	110½	110½
No. 2 Nor.	109½	109½	108½	108½	108½	108½
No. 3 Nor.	107½	107	106½	106½	106½	106½
Mar.	99½	99½	100½	101½	100½	100½
May	99½	99½	99½	100	99½	99½
July	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

Wheat				Oats	Barley
Total visible	11,353,564	7,382,769	435,807		
Last week	13,976,008	7,561,346	477,512		
Last year	11,084,731	4,874,966	982,149		
Fort William	3,049,815	2,249,050	113,483		
Depot Harbor	47,361	75,136			
Meaford	124,142	24,947			
Midland, Tiffin	1,062,620	713,957			
Collingwood	53,182				
Owen Sound	73,316	95,872	5,000		
Goderich	476,724	142,404	6,419		
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	317,365	22,203	16,133		
Pt. Colborne	601,817	41,705			
Kingston	55,900	90,000			
Prescott	88,720				
Montreal	279,775	879,874			

Quebec	11,900	53,500	7,900
Victoria Harbor	502,437	182,622	
In Vessels in Can.			
ter, harbors	1,451,552	505,391	

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last week	This week
American	2,192,000	2,512,000
Russian	2,456,000	2,916,000
Danubian	712,000	1,024,000
India	776,000	888,000
Australian	376,000	2,600,000
Chili, North Africa	180,000	96,000
Total	10,700,000	12,304,000

### CONDITION IN UNITED STATES

Less is being heard about damage to crop in the winter wheat states, though occasionally a bull agitator starts going a rumor that things are not all they should be down through Missouri and Kansas. Judging from official reports on the central west the wheat crop is coming through winter in as good as ordinary shape. Rains have occurred in certain of the leading winter wheat states and are said to have materially bettered the outlook. Some attention is again being given to the question of legislating against speculation in wheat and other commodities, and a bill against speculation is before the house at Washington. Grain traders are not taking the matter very seriously and there seems to be a lack of force behind the measure. However, a deputation of Chicago traders have protested against the law and in the circumstances it is improbable that any legislation will be passed this session. In the United States these anti-speculation bills are becoming of annual occurrence. According to the way the proposal is looked at, speculation in grain is both a benefit to trade and undesirable element in the business. Traders argue that had it not been for speculative buying in Chicago, wheat to-day would be selling around 75 cents, corn 40 cents, and oats 25 cents. On the other hand, it can be about as clearly shown that speculation hasn't anything to do with price making, or if it has it is just as apt to have depressing as a stimulative effect.

### LIVESTOCK

Two head of cattle and 132 hogs made up the livestock receipts at Winnipeg the first day of the week. Deliveries were light all week, and prices remain practically unchanged for cattle, and hog values rather weaker in tone. Other markets on the continent were in much the same condition as far as prices are concerned. The situation is just a little dull at present. Completion of the reciprocity understanding is expected to have a strengthening effect in values of some Canadian livestock. Cattle should go higher, but sheep, swine and horses may go temporarily lower, because of the ease with which supplies can be got from the other side. Canadian meat packers are pressing on the government their reasons for not wanting the reciprocity agreement carried into effect. The packers claim that the free interchange of livestock, hogs, particularly, will practically ruin the packing industry in Canada, that Canadian packers will lose entirely the Western markets, that the prices paid for hogs at the large American centers will rule for this country, and farmers will sell for less per hundred than they now do. The packers have been insistent in pressing their claims, but the government are not likely in any way to alter the schedule. On the whole, the free interchange of livestock is looked for to have the opposite effect on the livestock industry in Canada, and that prices will average higher and markets will develop under the new arrangement.

Rice & Whaley report receipts for the first four days of this week. Cattle, 306; calves, 15; hogs, 1,178; sheep, 0, as compared with 452 cattle, 69 calves, 2,944 hogs and 8 sheep for the same days of last week.

The good quality and weight cattle, of which there are but few coming, are selling at strong prices, while the common, thin, light-weight stuff, which at present makes up the bulk of the receipts, is meeting with a slow demand at prices considerably lower than a week or two ago. The packers do not seem to want this common stuff and several loads have been held from day to day. Shippers should bear in mind that it is the good, well finished cattle that are bringing the strong prices, and should use caution on the medium and inferior kinds.

The hog receipts show quite a falling off this week. The market shows no change, \$8.50 being the price for the good hogs, with a cut on the roughs and stags. There is no change in the sheep and lamb situation. Hardly any are coming and the demand for them is very light. Choice veals, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice butcher steers and heifers, de-livered	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good butcher cows and heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.50 to 4.00
Choice hogs	8.00
Choice lambs	5.50 to 6.00
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice light calves	5.00 to 5.50
Medium calves	4.00 to 4.50

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs.	Avg. Weight.	Price.
604	Hogs.	192	\$8.50
72	"	184	8.25
4	"	87	8.00
Cattle			
45	Cattle	943	6.40
14	"	1122	6.25
5	"	1068	5.00
7	"	886	4.75
14	"	948	4.50
15	"	920	4.35
20	"	906	4.25
5	"	847	3.75
1	Cow	660	6.82
1	"	1120	5.00
2	Cows	1000	3.65
8	"	985	3.25
3	"	900	2.75
1	Bull	1500	6.82
4	Bulls	1683	5.00
4	"	1166	4.00
1	Bull	900	3.25
22	Steers	1004	6.82
9	"	981	4.75
2	Calves	400	5.00
1	Calf	140	3.75

### PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	30 to 31c.
" sweet, " "	33 to 34c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	31 to 32c.
" " bricks	35c.
" No. 1 dairy	22c.
" No. 2 dairy	17 to 21c.
Cheese, Eastern	12½ to 13½c.
" Manitoba make	12 to 12½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	26 to 27c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	16 to 18c.
" chickens, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" geese, per lb.	12 to 13c.
Dressed poultry, turkeys, per lb.	21 to 22c.
" chickens, per lb.	19 to 20c.
" ducks, per lb.	14 to 15c.
" geese, per lb.	16 to 17c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	18c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	19½c.
" drv, salted sides, per lb.	13½c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	12c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	9c.
" mutton, per lb.	12c.
" pork, per lb.	12½c.
" veal, per lb.	10c.
Hides, frozen, per lb.	6 to 6½c.
" country cured, per lb.	7c.
Lamb and sheep skins	35 to 60c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$20.50
" shorts, per ton	21.50
" chopped barley, per ton	24.00
" oats, per ton	25.00
" barley and oats	25.00
Hay, No. 1	13.00
" No. 2	12.00
" No. 3	11.00
Timothy, No. 1	19.00
" No. 2	18.00
" No. 3	17.00
Potatoes, per bushel, in car lots	75 to 80c.
" farmers' loads	85 to 90c.

### To Preserve Identity of Wheat

The Dominion government is moving to preserve the identity of Canadian wheat in the event of the new reciprocity arrangement going into effect. It is being recommended that certificates of Canadian inspection for cargoes of wheat going to Buffalo, or other American ports from Fort William and Port Arthur, be stamped "after leaving Canadian port of loading, government not responsible for either weight or grade." Some such arrangement as this is considered absolutely necessary to protect wheat going through Canadian ports to Britain. Once Canadian wheat enters an American port free, the Canadian inspection authorities have no control over it. Neither have the American government, and if this lack of control was not made very plain indeed on the certificates it might be mixed indefinitely and still sold as Canadian wheat of whatever grade the original certificate called for.

\* \* \*

A deputation of meat packers from Ontario and Quebec waited on the Dominion government last week to protest against the reciprocity agreement, in so far as it affects the meat-packing industry. Eastern packers complain that the arrangement would ruin the hog-raising industry among farmers, because low prices would follow. They believe that the whole trade of Western Canada will be lost to them, while in addition the agreement will seriously interfere with the packers' established market in Great Britain. According to their presentation of the case hog-raising and packing would cease as an industry in Canada under reciprocity.



# HOME JOURNAL

## PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Lands, including part of the famous Hill of Tara, where the palace of the chief kings of Ireland once stood, were sold by auction in Dublin for \$24,600.

\* \* \*

The inter-marriage of whites with Japanese or any other race is prohibited in a bill passed by the Nevada legislature. It makes the performance of such a marriage by a minister or justice of the peace a misdemeanor.

\* \* \*

One of the grand old men of Canadian politics celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday this month in the person of the Hon. William Miller. He is the father of Canada's senate, being the sole survivor of the Senators appointed at confederation.

\* \* \*

Colonel Robert A. Thompson, now eighty-three years old, is the only survivor of the distinguished citizens of South Carolina who signed the state ordinance of secession. Colonel Thompson was for forty years an editor and publisher, in addition to practicing as a lawyer. He now lives on his farm near Walhalla, in the "old South State."

\* \* \*

A new industry has been opened up in Gretna known as the Hampel-Schimonowski-Schlорren-Fabrik. In English this is a factory for the manufacture of Mennonite slippers of leather, and from indications this is going to be quite a going concern. Already this factory has secured an order for its entire capacity, and will soon have to instal more machinery and more help.

\* \* \*

The question as to whether intoxicants should be served at the McGill arts undergraduates' dinner was settled when the "drys" defeated the "wets" when the matter was put to the vote at McGill University. The result of the polling was 138 against liquor, and 78 for it, a glorious victory for the cause of temperance. The way the 1911 wind is blowing is also shown by the vote. The young men are more and more becoming averse to indulgence in intoxicants.

\* \* \*

The Storting, the parliament of Norway, is about to experience the novelty of a woman representing one of the Christiania seats. Gen. Bratlie, president of the Storting, has been obliged to retire from his seat temporarily in order to assist in the work of re-organizing the army. His substitute, Miss Rogstad, a public school teacher, will enter the Storting this coming session.

\* \* \*

In Wellesley College the teachers and scholars have voted for once, and it did not harden their femininity. Even the freshman kittens voted, who are not of voting age. The question before them was whether women should vote or not, and the result was very instructive and prophetic. Of the freshmen only 25 per cent. believed in woman suffrage. After a year's additional intelligence, the sophomore percentage had arisen a little, to 33. The juniors bettered the figure a little more, to 36 per cent.; while of the seniors nearly half, or 44 per cent., believed that they ought to have the ballot. But even the seniors are young, though no longer children, and when

the teachers came to vote the majority jumped to 80 per cent. who claimed the right to be represented in government. It is clear that growing intelligence is with the suffragists.

\* \* \*

Sir Ernest Cassel, the London financier and philanthropist, has announced his retirement from business. Sir Ernest was born in Cologne in 1852, the son of a banker in that city, where he was educated. He went to England forty years ago as a clerk in a business house, and gradually built up a gigantic business. His operations were on a large scale. Among other things he financed the construction of the great Nile dam, to the extent of \$25,000,000, straightened out the finances of Argentina, raised China's great loan after her defeat by Japan, and made the Central London Tube Railway possible. There is hardly a nation in the world on whose finances he has not left his mark. Sir Ernest was a personal friend of King Edward. He gave \$1,000,000 for a consumption sanatorium, bought a gramme of radium for \$75,000, and presented it to the Cancer Research Institute, and in memory of King Edward endowed an Anglo-German institute with \$1,000,000 to facilitate employment for and render help to English workers in Germany and German workers in England.

### The Chase

Is it to be my destiny  
Seeking the task too great for me?  
Finding the prizes I would seek  
Ever beyond, on some far peak,  
Out of my reach, ne'er to be won,  
E'en when at last my course is run?

Then be it so! 'Tis not for me  
Looking for flaws in destiny!  
Still will I seek those prizes vast,  
Ever beyond, unwon at last!  
What care I for the bitter pace?  
Mine is the solace of the chase!

Joy of hope that illumines despair,  
Joy of conquering woe and care;  
Scent of battle, the upward flight,  
On, ever onward toward the height—  
These all are mine, let destiny  
Hold what she may in store for me!  
—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, in *Munsey's*.

### The Pernicious Headline

Not long ago a magazine drew attention to the contrast between the newspaper announcements of the victory at Waterloo and the victory at Manila. The London Times of June, 1815, devoted one paragraph, perhaps half a column of the front page, to the account. It was the last article on the page, and had no heading whatsoever to attract the curious eye. The announcement of the other victory is still fresh in the minds of the newspaper-reading public. There were page-wide headlines in the biggest type the printing office afforded across the top of the front page, and then sub-head lines of varying size and startlingness half way down the page. The actual record of the event when the paragraph headings and the vain repetitions had been culled out would fill surprisingly little space, and would be found to differ in many points of fact from what the glaring head lines led the reader to expect.

No one will quarrel with the newspaper manage-

ment for doing as others do who have something they want the public to buy—exhibiting the goods in the way that will attract most attention and make most sales. That is legitimate business. But one has a right to object to any seller advertising his wares to be of a certain quality and then giving the customer something else. And in this respect the editor yields to temptation very frequently. An item of news as it comes from the wire must be labelled some way, and the more attractive or startling the label the better from a financial point of view, and sometimes this viewpoint crowds out the other of making the label describe with some accuracy what is in the paragraph below it.

People are often heard to say: "No, I didn't read the full account of that accident, or that political move, or that business deal. I just read the headlines and guessed the rest." It won't do. The trouble is the headline may have put him on a wrong track, so that it is impossible to "guess the rest." A recent instance was where a man was accused of libel, and sued on the grounds that in an interview he had said something libellous. When the matter was investigated, it was found that the libel was not in the reported interview, but in the heading that the news editor had put to the story. A still more recent case, and one close home, was seen during the recent convention of women in Saskatchewan when one paper reported in huge type as a heading that "Votes for Women" was to be the slogan of the women's movement in that province. The strange thing was that not once in a single session of the convention was the suffrage question mentioned. Yet readers all over the West will have seen that conspicuous heading, and will have formed their idea of the women's movement by it. Read more than the headlines, and if they and the paragraph disagree, believe the paragraph.

### What is Pragmatism?

A subscriber asks us "to define pragmatism in words of one syllable so I can understand it." We gladly comply with his request for such a definition, but we cannot guarantee that he will understand it any better than when longer words are used, for the short words of our language have been in circulation so long that they have worn smooth and slippery. It is the long, strange and new-coined words which are most clear and definite in their meaning. But Confucius wrote his immortal works in words of one syllable and we will not let ourselves be beaten by a Chinaman. So here goes: The one way to find out if a thing is true is to try it and see how it works. If it works well for a long time and for all folks, it must have some truth in it. If it works wrong it is false, at least in part. If there is no way to test it, then it has no sense. It means naught to us if we can not tell what odds it makes if we hold to it or not. A creed is just a guide to life. We must live to learn. If a man would know what is right he must try to do what is right. Then he can find out. Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. The will to have faith in a thing oft makes the faith come true. So it can be said in a way that we make truth for our own use. What we think must be of use to us in some way, else why should we think it? The truth is what is good for us, what helps us, what gives us joy and peace, what shows us how to act, what ties up fact to fact, so the chain will hold, what makes us see all things clear and straight and what keeps us from stray paths that turn out wrong in the end.—Independent





## Hope's Quiet Hour

### THE NAME OF THE PLACE

And he called the name of the place Massah, and Meribah, because of the chiding of the children of Israel, and because they tempted the LORD, saying, Is the LORD among us or not.—Exod. xvii: 7.

I have already drawn attention to the name of a place—Samuel's memorial of a great deliverance. When God thundered with a great thunder upon the Philistines and discomfited them; and they were smitten before Israel, He set up a stone and called it "Eben-ezer," saying, "Hitherto hath the LORD helped us." Samuel knew that the people would need to be constantly reminded that the God who had helped them in the past was always their Rock of defence in time of need.

But in the text given above we find a different and a sadder memorial. In this case, also, the people of God had found Him the Rock of salvation. When they expected to perish for want of water, a life-giving stream had flowed from the rock in Horeb, and that Rock—St. Paul tells us—was Christ. Why did not Moses call the name of that place Eben-ezer—the Stone of Help?

Perhaps it was because he knew that the people needed to be reminded of that sad failure of their faith, when they

were almost ready to stone their earthly leader, and said of their Heavenly Protector: "Is the LORD among us, or not?"

Ashamed of their distrust of the God who had given them so many proofs of His love and power to help, perhaps they would try to deserve a better memorial of future times of testing. Massah means Tempting or Proving, and Meribah means Chiding or Strife. They had dared to put God to the proof. If they got what they demanded, they would believe on Him, if not they would deny that He was among them. It was a presumptuous and daring defiance of One who had already manifested His Presence so openly.

It was once suggested to test the power of prayer in this fashion: One ward in a hospital should be daily prayed for, and another should not have its needs laid before God at all. Then it could be seen which ward prospered best. It was an unreasonable suggestion, because prayers intended to force God's will—saying "Not Thy will, but mine be done"—are prayers that God could not accept. He will receive the prayers of trustful children, but not of rebels. And, besides, the ward that was professedly barred against prayer, would probably have many real prayers

offered for it by patients, nurses, doctors and friends of the patients. The way to God is open, no one can bar the door of His audience-chamber, no one can chain a trustful spirit to earth. And, when we do not see an immediate answer to a trustful prayer, it is foolish, as well as very faithless, to say doubtfully: "Is the LORD among us, or not?" As we look back on the world's history, what folly it would be to pick out all the pleasant bits and say, "God was holding the reins then"; and then look at the times of trial, difficulty and pain, and say: "The world was struggling on alone then."

If it is true that "difficulties are the stones out of which all God's houses are built," if it is true that we, like our Master, must be perfected through suffering, and that the Refiner loves us enough to put us in the furnace of application so that the dross may be burnt away, then let us see that His testing-times are not wasted on us.

Do we always know when those testing-times are? Why, they lie all along the road. God is trying to perfect us every moment. What is the memorial of each that is written in the Book of His memory opposite our names. Let us look at a few.

There was a time when we were unkindly or unjustly treated. God wanted to see us grow beautiful, like Joseph, in returning good for evil. Was He able to write "Love" or "Forgiveness" as the name of that spot in life's pilgrimage, or is it marked: Chiding, Strife, or Anger? Is it glowing with golden light, or is it spoiling our heart-happiness with its black poison? It is not too late to change the name, for God can make crimson stains whiter than snow. Are we really ready to be friendly towards the person who has injured us? Is shining Love the victor over ugly Pride, so that we are willing to make the first advances?

That time of weary pain of body, or heart-sickening anxiety. Is the recorded name of Patience or Crossness, Trustfulness or Worry, Courage or Cowardice,

Submission or rebellious Discontent? That dull time, when each day was like the one before it, and nothing interesting happened. Has God labelled the commonplace duties Drudgery or Service? Were they dragged through, in bored listlessness; or did we offer them joyously to God and glorify the monotonous wilderness journey by leaning on Christ and learning to know Him better?

That opportunity of ministering to our King by showing kindness to relations or neighbors; or giving cheerfully to Him, according to our means, is it marked Self-Love, or simply LOVE, Kindness or Neglect?

Every hour leaves its name written on our characters, we have ourselves to blame if the names reveal failure rather than victory. We are able—with God's help—to go through pleasure or sorrow, exciting adventures or common work, and use each as the round of a ladder to climb nearer to Him and to the beauty of holiness. The parched ground, as Isaiah says, shall then become a pool, and the desolate desert shall blossom abundantly. The ransomed of the LORD may be led through a wilderness; but, because they walk leaning on their Beloved, they "come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads."

What is our name for each place? Do we ever bring dishonor on our dear Master's cause by calling ourselves Forsaken or our lot in life Desolate, when He calls us by a name of love, meaning "My delight is in her," and when our lot in life brings us into closest touch with Him—where we may meet Him in the Most Holy Place.—Isa. 62: 4.

"A dreary desert dost thou trace,  
And quaff a bitter bowl?  
The desert make thy Holy Place,  
Sing as thou drinkest, Soul!"

"Or walkest thou 'neath shining skies,  
A garden all the road?  
Sing, Soul, and make thy paradise  
The Paradise of God."

DORA FARNCOMB.

# The Saskatchewan Convention of Women

(Continued from February 15 issue)

It is not possible to give in full all of the addresses given at the first annual convention of the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan, but it would be equally impossible to pass over any paper entirely, so full of good things were they all. So I shall try to give a brief synopsis of the speeches and leave it to the reader's imagination to fill in the details. Questions will gladly be answered where the information may seem incomplete.

### PURPOSE OF HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS

Naturally the person who had planned for the formation of these clubs and had organized the few already formed, was best fitted to deal with this subject, so it was from Miss Lillian K. Beynon we learned some of the things a women's club could accomplish in rural districts. From one another's experience and from books and bulletins the members of such a club could add to their knowledge of poultry-raising, gardening and dairying. They could learn new methods in cooking that would mean variety and economy. Farm architecture could be studied and result in more beautiful and convenient homes, and more sanitary ones also as the study of houses widened out to include ventilation and drainage.

Love for children may be a matter of instinct, but proper care of children is a matter of knowledge and there is much to learn. When women get together to study that subject the little ones will be more rationally tended in the home, and the mothers will be unsatisfied till they have investigated school conditions also.

A Homemakers' Club if well managed can have things that the individual homemaker may not be able to get, such as a travelling library which agricultural departments plan and send out, or a district nurse, who is assured by the club of enough to live upon, and so can make her fees extremely small in cases of necessity. A co-opera-

tive vacuum cleaner is not an impossibility for such a club.

### SOCIAL LIFE IN COUNTRY HOMES

This was the subject given to Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, and those of you who have read "Sowing Seeds in Danny" and "The Second Chance," will know that she could be trusted to deal with it properly. She began by saying that the older brother of the Prodigal Son had delivered himself of a few plain truths on the subject of social life in the country home. He had been a good boy and stayed home on the farm, but his parents had never had a party for him in his life. The Prodigal Son might never have been tempted to go to a far country if home had been a bright place where he could bring his friends. Both boys had been affected badly by the lack.

The saddest thing a child can say is "I never had a good time at home." It takes pathetically little to make a child happy and yet a happy childhood is the greatest gift parents can give. We are bound tighter to our past than we realize—far closer than to either present or future. Our virtues and our vices belong to our pleasures more than to our work. How important is it then that those pleasures shall be abundant and yet pure.

In the world of business and society it is the young folk who govern, and the middle-aged feel pushed back from the active ranks. But in the home the older woman triumphs—the mother is queen—her word is law—and the blame is hers, too, to a great extent, if she rule not wisely and well her loving subjects.

You have neither time nor strength for lavish entertaining. Give simpler hospitality and more of it. Remember that "everybody's lonesome," and nearly everybody's interesting if we have eyes to see. In no other country on earth can women help other women over hard places more effectually than in Western Canada.

### A MODEL KITCHEN

This subject was taken up by Miss Hind, who confined her talk largely to describing some labor-saving devices that the housewife could use. She began by telling what house equipment a woman could have to use every day all the year round, yet which all together would cost less than a binder, which a man uses for but a week or two each year and considers a necessity.

Among the time-and-strength savers was a sanitary dish-washer, which costs from \$20 up, according to size. As a test of the small-sized dishwasher, Miss Hind and a friend left the dishes from three meals for a family of six, and had them washed and put away in twelve minutes, using not more than a gallon of water in the process.

Where the farm has a small gasoline motor to supply power, washing machines can be got to be run by this power; and an electric washing machine with motor attached will cost between thirty and forty dollars. The fireless cooker can be got from \$5 to \$15, and for the highest price you can get one that will bake and roast as well as stew. A coal oil stove is an excellent investment, especially for summer, and a first-class one can be bought for six dollars. This stove will heat irons well, especially if an old saucepan is turned over them to keep in the heat. A primitive cooker to be used on an oil stove can be made from one of the tall, straight-sided pails such as are used in railway camps. Get the tinsmith to make a tightfitting lid with a peaked top and put a strong hook on the inside of it in the centre. Have a number of small pails with tight lids. Set some of them down in the bottom of the big pail and hang others on the hook in the lid. Put boiling water in until it comes half-way up the height of the small pails that are resting on the bottom, and you can turn your oil flame fairly low and cook all the courses of a meal.

Have your small kitchen table covered with tin, and on castors, so that it

is raised to better height for working and can be shifted from place to place to save walking. Sit down to iron, peel potatoes, stone raisins, etc., and on every other occasion where possible.

Miss Hind displayed a set of kitchen utensils she had selected, paying exactly two dollars for the whole collection. There were in it a wire dishcloth, soap shaker, egg, cream and cake beater, cookie cutter, asbestos mat, meat chopper and pounder, hook, meat saw, grater and slicer, granite spoon and lifter, pepper and salt shakers for cooking, dicer, egg separator, tack lifter, can opener, funnel, dipper, paring knife.

### GROWING STRAWBERRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

"Up to the present the growing of tree fruits in Saskatchewan is an uncertain industry, but small fruits can be grown successfully." So says Mr. Norman Ross, who spoke on the above subject, and he ought to know, for he has done it at Indian Head. He believes that the two best varieties for Saskatchewan are the Senator Dunlap and the Bederwood. These two have different times of ripening, and planting both gives a long strawberry season. It is to be remembered that some strawberries are only pistillate and cannot produce fruit by themselves. If you buy any of these pistillate varieties see that you have with them a row of some perfect variety, having both pistils and stamens. The two kinds named above are perfect varieties.

The best soil is a rich, loamy one, moist, but with no standing water, to make it wet and sour. Such soil requires about the same preparation for strawberries as for a good vegetable garden. Where the garden is large, summerfallowing is good. As a first step, cover the ground in the fall with good stable manure and plow in.

Strawberry plants are not good travellers, so get them as close to home as possible. Order them in spring as soon as danger of frost is over. As soon as they come, unpack, moisten the roots



and keep moist (not wet) till planting. No part of the root should be left exposed, but on the other hand care must be taken that the crown from which the new leaves start, is not covered with dirt. Begin with 100 or 150 plants. Remember there will be no fruit the first year, but the next year the crop should run almost a pound of fruit to a plant. Pick off every flower that blossoms the first year as soon as seen.

Use the matted row system of planting—the rows 4 feet apart and the plants from 14 inches to 24 inches apart in the rows. The first runners that come should be trained in the way of the row. Lay a handful of soil to keep the runner so and it will root. Later ones can be let come out about 8 inches long and then root them. Cut them off if they come further than that.

Cultivate carefully all the season, especially in the fall, till the frost comes. After the ground is frozen put on a covering to prevent the alternate thawing and freezing in the spring. Use clean straw, that is free from weeds, lay it 8 to 10 inches deep and leave on in the spring till the danger of frost is over. On some cloudy day in the spring take off all the straw from the rows except about 2 inches, but leave 5 or 6 inches of straw between the rows. This helps to keep the berries clean. After the first year of crop it is advisable to plant out a new bed every year, as it is easier to keep out the weeds. Dig out the new plants and follow the method in the first place.

#### CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS

It speaks for Mrs. Purdy's knowledge and ability that she was able to prepare so interesting and instructive a paper on extremely short notice. Her advice is not to have too many house plants unless you have unlimited time and space for them. A few plants well trained is the better method. The best soil is nicely rotted sod, with no plant life in it, to which is added leaf mould, a little sand and a few spoonfuls of wood ashes. Mix the soil, moisten a little and bake for an hour or so in a moderate oven. This kills insects, germs in the soil and small plant life.

To start geraniums, take slips when the branch will snap easily, take off most of the leaves and put the slip in pure moist sand in a drained pot. Keep in the sunshine. When rooted—the leaves will turn to the light then—have small pots partly filled with the prepared soil, a few clinkers or pebbles in the bottom, place the plant gently in position and scatter earth gently over to some depth, moisten it, and then put dry earth on top. To make geraniums bloom, the pot should not be too large. Turn the plant every day. Nip off the top when several leaves and branches have grown.

Pelargoniums can be grown the same way.

Begonias need the same treatment, except that they do not need so much sunshine or moisture and need to be guarded from chill. If the stems turn dark and the leaves drop off, pour warm water through the pot till it runs clear; stir up the soil with a fork and stir in two or three spoonfuls of sulphur. Keep warm.

A cactus won't stand frost. It needs sunshine and very little moisture. Use small pots, good drainage, rich soil and leave no water in the saucers.

House roses need a rich soil, with a little clay in it, thorough drainage, moderate temperature and sunshine. Cut back straggling branches and the stem of a flower as soon as it withers.

For red spider, shower the leaves, not the soil, with water every day. For green fly, spray with soap suds, tobacco water or kerosene emulsion. For scale, wash carefully, brush with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap. Then go over with clear water. Do this once a week.

Do not water plants as much in cold or dull, rainy weather as in dry, sunny seasons.

Use fertilizer sparingly on growing plants, but not at all on weak or very young plants.

Keep water in every room in the house for the good of the health of plants and people.

(Continued next week)

they entered the body, and that without the help of medicines. Of course, no one is born with a body absolutely perfect, but most of us have had pretty good ones, if only we had known how to treat them, and given a chance they will do much to help themselves. So don't fly to the medicine bottle every time your child seems ill; rather persuade him to give his stomach a rest and help clean it by drinking water. One of the earliest symptoms of a child's physical disorder is crossness, quarrelsomeness, and usually there is a hot, head or heat in the palms of the hands, too. This is the time to call a halt. It is hard for a child, or an adult either, to watch others eating and not want to join them, so the mother's ingenuity is called into play. Sometimes I serve my patient with a dish of soup, consisting of nothing but hot salted water but served in the daintiest dish and the finest spoon in the house (once it was a nut bowl and sugar spoon), and accompanied by pleasant conversation and the anticipation of something nice to do—not eat—after dinner. If the heat or fever continues try steaming by wrapping in a sheet wrung out of hot water, and covering with blankets or comfortors to keep the heat in, for half an hour or more. I have never known the patient to fail to go to sleep and sleep an hour or so, after which he was dressed as usual and generally quite himself again. I do not know just how far this could be carried and medicines discarded, but I do know it is the only treatment I have used with mine for three years for headache, sick stomach, constipation, looseness of the bowels and the like. There has not been a day's illness among them, except in the case of Mr. Mischief, whom I ignorantly overfed when weaning him and who thereafter for some time would devour anything and everything he could lay hands on.

Besides being properly fed, a child should sleep properly, and I would earnestly urge parents to set a bedtime, an early one. A certain amount of sleep obtained somehow during the twenty-four hours is not enough, but a certain consecutive number of hours. Let them rise when they will, see they are safe in bed before they are so exhausted they can scarcely stumble there. Put a clean child in to a clean bed and he will not be long falling asleep, while the chances are he will wake better-tempered than if he had fallen asleep on sofa or rug and been carried up or awakened to be pushed up and so to bed.

In summer, exercise and air are no problems. The child gets plenty of both all day.

"As over the farm he'll gaily prance  
In a hat and shirt and pair of pants."

And at night it is easy to open the window or remove it altogether. In winter, do not be afraid to let them run outside every day. Warmly dressed, especially about the legs, which some people overlook, they will take no hurt at all even in stormy weather. Then get fresh air to them somehow at night; and just here I'd like to remind you that cold air is not necessarily fresh, nor fresh air cold.

You may think now that my medicine chest is empty, but it is not. It contains a bottle of castor oil or sweet oil and one of carbolio acid. I keep the oil for fear I might have to resort to it, and to mix with the acid for all wounds, cuts, scalds, burns, chapped hands, etc. The two in proportions of one of acid to about thirty of oil make a very healing salve—the only one I have in the house.

I trust this may be of some use to some mother who feels her responsibility heavy and may induce some parents to give their children their due of God's free gifts: air, water and simple food. NAMELESS.

(In what extremities would you resort to castor oil? How do you treat constipation in children?—D. D.)

#### ABOUT THE HOUSE

##### FOR GREY HAIR

Sir Erasmus Wilson's prescription for greyness, once it has begun to appear, is this: Spirits of rosemary, 15 ounces; sweet almond oil, 1 ounce, chloroform, 1 ounce; hartshorn, 1 ounce. This used two or three times a week, washing the hair with it as in a sham-

poo and letting the lotion dry on, is accounted an excellent treatment for hair that has begun to "turn."

This lotion in connection with some of the tonics having a base of pilocarpine is used, successfully, for hair that is beginning to turn grey: Lavender water, 6 ounces; sulphur, 1 drachm. borax, 1 drachm; Terebene, 1 drachm.

\* \* \*

The woman who wants embroidered effects, but does not like arduous work, will welcome a new silk braid that looks like chain stitching. A design is stamped as for ordinary embroidery and the braid is sewed on the outlines by hand. A few filling stitches or French knot centres increase the effect of hand embroidery. These braids come in colors to match most of the new shades of dress material. They are especially effective on pongees and shantung done in self tones.

#### A CASE OF DOUBLE DREAMING

The Editor,—In compliance with your request for information in re "Double Dreaming," page 38 of Advocate of 11, 1, 11, I send you the following, as near as I can remember it:

A young medical student, William Grattan, son of the then great Doctor Grattan, lay sick unto death in his father's country residence, "Drummond, county Kildare, Ireland."

His father dreamed that he saw his son taking a bad turn in his illness; saw him vomiting over his bedclothes; saw his valet lifting him up, and giving him all the attention necessary, removing his clothes, etc. He then dreamed that he saw William dying. At this point he was awakened by his son's valet, who requested him to hurry down as "Mr. William was very bad." On arriving at his son's couch he found him dead.

Two days afterwards a letter arrived from a sister of William to her father, telling him of a similar dream she had had the previous night.

This account is given in a book presented to me many years ago by the author, and called "Grattan, on the Human Mind."

J. S. BROADBENT.

#### A HOMESTEADER TO HIS ABSENT WIFE

When I see the bright sun rise,  
I think of you;  
When he is high up in the skies,  
I think of you;  
When he seems to sink to rest,  
In the height and glorious west,  
Beyond the Rock Mountain crest,  
I think of you.

When the sun is warm and bright,  
I think of you;  
In the cold and dismal night,  
I think of you;  
When the twinkling stars are dying  
Behind the cloud that's flying,  
My thoughts to thee are hie'ing,  
I think of you.

As I ride along the trail,  
I think of you;  
In the calm, or in the fall,  
I think of you;  
Down in the grove of trees,  
Where sighs the gentle breeze,  
I listen to humming bees,  
And think of you.

When glistening snow is on the ground,  
I think of you;  
When the prairie with flowers abound,  
I think of you;  
When the plow turns up the sod,  
As the horses onward tread,  
In this fairest land of God,  
I think of you.

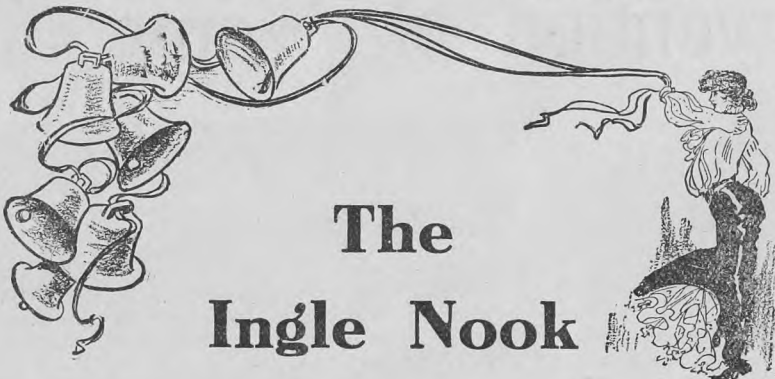
When the sands of life is nearly run,  
I'll think of you;  
When my "earthly task is nearly done,"  
I'll think of you;  
Lo "Where all is peace" I go at last,  
When my mortal days are nearly past,  
And "life's tide is ebbing fast,"  
I'll think of you.

J. S. BROADBENT.

\* \* \*

He was earnestly but prosily orating at the audience. "I want land reform," he wound up, "I want housing reform, I want educational reform, I want—"

And said a bored voice in the audience: "Chloroform."



#### INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTE

Someone writing from Bethany, Man., ordered patterns 6834 and 6836, but neglected to sign any name. The patterns will be sent as soon as the address is supplied. DAME DURDEN.

#### HOME DOCTORING

Perhaps there is no greater hardship for the wife of a homesteader in a new country than that there is no doctor within reach, and if her children are small it is hard enough to excuse her if she refuse to face it. Somehow the health of grown people does not seem so great a responsibility as the health of little ones.

I have not had a vast amount of experience, but have had such marked success with my own children since following a certain line of treatment that perhaps it will help someone else to explain. This method of doctoring is simplicity itself, and requires a medicine chest of small dimensions, but eternal vigilance on the part of the mother, since it calls more for prevention than cure.

There is this advantage in a lonely homestead. Unless you deliberately close your eyes you must learn your children's temperaments and constitutions pretty well, and that is the first thing. Know your child so well you can detect the first faint sign of disease. Then set it right at once. Is his head hot? Is his breath offensive when he

wakes? Then something is not just right. Persuade him to do without his breakfast and to drink instead one or more cups of hot water, or what my children call soda tea. That is, one-half teaspoonful each of baking soda and salt in a pint of boiling water.

At meal time see what he eats and how he eats it. Teach him to chew his food thoroughly (more easily said than done, that), which is of utmost importance. Let the food be simple and the dishes few. It is surprising how much less we desire when we masticate our food as we should, and if there are but one or two dishes there is no temptation to hurry from one to another. As to what to eat, I do not know as much about food values as I would like, but I have had good results with the following: Vegetables, raw or boiled; brown bread, rolled oats, grits and cornmeal, as gems or porridge; meat gravy, eggs and milk and as great a proportion of fruit as I can compass for them.

By carefully avoiding overfeeding and improper feeding the danger of illness is much lessened, but if you make a mistake somewhere and things go wrong give the system a chance to right itself. Most, if not all, childish ailments have their beginning in indigestion. Even dread diseases like fevers, etc., might be avoided; for if the human system is in perfect working order the germs of these diseases will be thrown off or destroyed as soon as





## A GOOD DOG STORY

Dear Editor and Boys,—In a late issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE you said it was not fair for someone else to make an interesting page for us to read, so I thought I would write a letter to fill the page up a bit. You also gave us some subjects to write from. One of them was: "Why does a dog turn round and round before lying down?" I should say it is an instinct inherited from its forefathers; when they ran wild on the prairie. The grass was very high, and when they wanted to lie down, they turned round and round to press the grass down to make a nice bed to lie on.

Here is a true story about a little spaniel dog we had. One day my mother was very sick, and when her food was brought to her she did not eat any. The girl went and took the food away, and after a while she missed a loaf of bread. She went in to my mother's room, and there was the bread. The dog, seeing my mother did not touch her food, went and carried the loaf of bread in its mouth and laid it down by her side, as if beseeching her to eat it. It was afterwards run over by a train and cut to pieces when it went a mile and a half to meet my father and mother.

Another subject was: "Why has a cow horns and a horse has none?" My idea is that a cow has horns to protect herself while a horse protects itself by its hind legs, which a cow can't do. I suppose every animal, has some means of protecting itself, even the smallest insects. I am very fond of reading, especially Captain Marryat, Captain Henty's and Rider Haggard books, or any books of adventure.

LOVER OF DOGS.

## CRUELTY NOT SPORTSMANSHIP

Editor Boys' Club,—I was very much pleased to see the letter from "Farmer's Son," in your November 23rd issue, and to see that "My Last Shot" was read and digested. I give an instance of wanton cruelty: On a small slough near our village a year ago there was one small duck, evidently lost from its mates. It swam and sported to its heart's content for quite a while and got very tame; but one day in passing I noticed the poor thing floating around on its back. The thought struck me that of all wantonness and cowardice that was the limit—a poor harmless duck—a thing of beauty alive, one of disgust dead—and all for what? Just something to shoot at and kill. A mark on a post would have served the sportsman's (banish the name!) aim just as well.

ED. BROWN.

## CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL AT SPERLING

Dear Editor and Boys,—While reading in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January 11th, I noticed you were wanting to know something about the consolidated school system. I am a farmer's boy, twelve years old. I was born here at Sperling and attended the old public school since I was of school age, up till last July. Then we got our consolidated school, which opened on the 7th of September, 1910. We have two teachers, male for higher grades, and a lady for the lower grades. That just occupies two rooms although there are four large rooms in the building and one furnace room. The building is heated by steam. I may say I like the new school best. I am now in grade VII, and our grade has made one grade from September till Christmas. There are three vans for drawing the children. The vans are just like what grocers use to deliver their goods in the city, only the cover is black. The cold weather has been rather hard on the drivers and children far away from school. One family makes eight miles from the time they leave home till they reach school.

We are one of the fortunate families on the route, living a little more than a mile from school. We have not missed the van yet and it never has to wait for us.

CLARENCE CURDT.

## MUSKRATS AND WEASELS

Dear Editor and Boys,—When I wrote last I told the boys how to catch mink. This time I will tell them how to catch muskrat and weasel. For muskrat I have but one way of catching. Please excuse me, I have two ways. The first way is awful simple. Just set your trap in the water about four inches deep and if the pan of your trap is shiny, that's all you have to do. It is best to have a wire attached to your trap and take it out in the water where it is three or four feet deep, then he will drown himself. Another way is simple, too. If there is a good-sized piece of timber along the bank of the stream, take an axe and chip it enough to put your trap in the hole. Take a parsnip and have it staked about a foot above your trap. Have your trap set with the wire too, so he can drown himself, for they think the water is their safety. To catch a weasel, find his hole, then set your trap at it with the bait beyond the trap. Any kind of meat will do. He will attempt to get the bait into his hole and stepping on the trap, get caught.

HUGH HUNTER.

## INTERESTED IN THE CAMERA

Editor and Members of the Boys' Club,—I have not written to the Boys' Club before, but as the boys of the club are trying to get more to write, I will endeavor to help them by sending a short letter. Some years ago, when the Western Wigwam was first started I wrote and sent a drawing to be put at the top of the page and was successful, (as I thought) by getting second prize. Since then I have not written to either club. It is shameful on my part; still it is true.

I wonder how many of the members are on the farm. I am a farmer's son, living some three miles from town out on the open prairie. Sometimes it is very cold and at this time of the year frequently stormy, and at such times it is not what you might call pleasant coming home or going to school, play hockey or get the mail.

Country boys have the best of the city boys in many respects. No doubt the city or town boys have the most pleasure during the seemingly tedious winter months, but I think in "The Good Old Summer Time" the town boy would rather be in the country. At least I would.

Take for instance in the summer time, or even in the winter time when a town boy wishes to go shooting, or when he takes a kodak under his arm to take snapshots of recreation scenes or photographs of domestic animal life, where does he roam to? And after having got some game and having taken numerous scenes and is retracing his footsteps, perhaps he is saying to himself: "If I only lived in the country how nice it would be."

During this winter I have done some shooting, mostly by moonlight. I have bagged mostly rabbits, that now number about six. If you have oats out for them, some moonlight night is the time to surprise them with a shower of shot. I disagree with the boy who said "that to shoot and kill wild game made the sportsman cruel or hard-hearted," but it is not so in most cases, I venture to say.

In the summer I take great pleasure in photography. It is good pastime, as well as a useful art. I will, when I procure an interesting photograph, send it to the club, but at the present I have none that would be of any interest to the boys of this club. I would gladly correspond with a boy who has a camera. My address will be with the

editor. I would like to get one of Capt. Cook's pictures mentioned in the issue of January 11. I must now close my first attempt. With best prospects in the future for our club.

JACQUARD.

## THE THERMOMETER

Replying to a request for some information regarding thermometers it may be stated that, while there are various kinds of "heat-measures," for that is what thermometer means, the variety in popular use depends upon expansion of mercury under heat. Of all known metals mercury, that is quicksilver, melts at the lowest temperature, and as it melts, it expands just as other metals do. A rod of steel would serve as a thermometer, if it were not that steel responds very slowly to changes in temperature. The ordinary thermometer is a glass bulb at the end of a glass tube. Sufficient mercury is placed in it to fill the bulb, when solid. As soon as it melts, the mercury rises in the tube, and it mounts higher and higher as the heat increases. If the tube were open at the top and the heat were sufficient, the mercury would pass off in the form of vapor. Let us suppose we have such a bulb and tube with mercury in it. We place this in a mixture of finely pulverized ice and water, that is water just ready to freeze, and note the point at which the top of the mercury stands in the tube. This is the freezing point, and is marked accordingly. Then the tube is placed in boiling water, and the point at which the mercury then stands is marked, and

this is the boiling point. We can divide the space between these points as we see fit, and the divisions would be called degrees. Celsius, of Upsala, called the freezing point of water Zero, and divided the distance between it and the boiling point into 100 degrees. We use the Fahrenheit thermometer in this country, and it is also used in the United Kingdom and the United States. Fahrenheit endeavored to produce what he thought was the lowest temperature artificially obtainable, and he mixed salt and snow together. Putting his thermometer into this, he noted where the mercury stood, and called this zero. He noted the freezing point of water and the boiling point of water, and divided the distance between them into 180 parts or degrees. He found that the difference between his zero point and the freezing point of water was 32 degrees, and measuring downwards it was subsequently found that the point at which mercury stood when it is solid, was 45 of these degrees below the zero point. In the Fahrenheit thermometer, therefore, zero is to be understood as the degree of cold produced by a mixture of snow and salt. When we say "below zero," we mean that it is colder than such a mixture. When we say "above zero," we mean that it is warmer than such a mixture; and the degree are only a convenient means of indicating differences in temperature. When we say that there were a certain number of degrees of frost, we mean that the mercury contracted under the influence of the cold so that it stood so many degrees below the freezing point of water.



## TRIP TO ONTARIO

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have been reading some of your interesting letters I thought I would write one and ask you to send me a button. I go to school and I am in the third reader. I live in southern Alberta and I have two miles and a half to go to school. I have a little pony that I ride to school. I call her Dolly. My daddy has taken your paper for years and we all like to read it. I was born in Western Ontario, but have lived in Alberta for seven years. I have a new pair of skates and am learning to skate, and think it fine sport. I have two little brothers whose names are John Gordon and Everett Cameron. I will write another letter and tell you about a trip my daddy and I took to Ontario last summer with a shipment of cattle.

DONALD H. RICHARDSON (9).

## A VERY INTERESTING DESCRIPTION

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought that it might interest you if I told you about my old home in the mountains of Colorado. There were mountain lions, bears and deer on the mountain side, and coyotes in the valley. We used to see as many as fifty deer at once, running about on the mountain side. My father trapped some coyotes while we were there. One summer a man killed a mother bear and two cubs. We did not get many berries, only strawberries, gooseberries and a few saskatoons, but there were many beautiful flowers there. I will name you a few of them: Mariposa lily, Indian pink, Yampa lily, Columbine (the state flower), cactus, gilly flower, crocus, buttercups, kinikinnick, primroses, roses, violets, and many other beautiful ones, but I don't know their names. We had the best coasting and skating there that I ever had in my life. The snow was very deep, but the winters were not very cold. In February, the snow was so deep on the club house and store that father had to get up on the roof of

shovel it off, for fear it would break the roof in. My sister and I each had a burro, which, as you know, are very good for mountain climbing. Their names were Rags and Bottles. They liked paper almost as well as hay. We had lots of trout to eat. I received my button, and think it is very pretty.

IOWA GIRL.

## WESTERN BOY FOR WESTERN WIGWAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, the Western Wigwam. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like to read the letters in it, as I am a little Western boy. I have a pony, and we have five work horses and two colts. I go to school and am in the third grade. I have four sisters and three brothers. Here is a riddle: Why is a rooster on a fence like a penny? Ans.—Because his head is on one side and his tail on the other.

MELVIN WINTER.

## FOUR CANARIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL, and likes it very well.

We have ten horses, four cows and two Shetland ponies. They are both black; their names are Dolly and Darky. I have lots of fun with them. We have four canaries. I go to school nearly every day and like it very well. I am in grade four and in the third reader.

It is very cold here now and we have lots of snow.

JACK CROSS.

## FOUR HEAD OF CATTLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for six years. I am nine years old. I am sending two cents for a button. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother has two dogs and one cat. My oldest sister has a cat and four head of cattle, and my father has eight pigs.

MYRTLE E. FOREMAN (9).



## THE MODERN WAY

### OF HOME DYEING

Is to use **ONE Dye** that will color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly. You will find this in



**DYOLA**  
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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With this Modern Dye all you have to do is to ask for **DY-O-LA** then you **CAN'T** make a mistake and use the **Wrong Dye** for the goods you have to color.

#### DEEP SNOW BANKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your club. I am ten years old. I go to school. We drive a team of ponies to school. Our studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, composition, history, geography, writing and drawing. We have twenty-one horses and fifteen cattle. We milk three cows and sell our butter. We have seven pigs, three cats, two dogs, about fifty hens and eight turkeys left. There is lots of snow now. There are some snow banks twelve feet deep. I have three sisters and two brothers.

MYRTLE DRYDEN.

#### VERY SHORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I like reading the letters very much. Our school opened on the ninth of January. We live a mile from the school. I am in the second reader and my studies are arithmetic, spelling, drawing and writing. I have three sisters and two brothers.

CLYTIE (9).

#### A PET CALF

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has got the *Advocate* this year and is very glad that he took it. If we get the *Advocate* I go and sit down and read the nice little stories inside. I like to read them very much.

I am twelve years old. My birthday is on the fourteenth of August. I have one little calf, it is about two and a half feet high. I like to play with it very much. I have a nice little dog, too. I teach him many things.

I have four sisters and four brothers. I am going to school yet. My teacher's name is Miss N——, and she is a good teacher. In school I sit with a little girl named A. Stephen. I like to go to school.

GERTIE KNOLL.

#### ALL ABOUT THE WEATHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been reading the letters in the *Western Wiggam*, so I thought I would write one, too. It is very cold and stormy to-day. We are not having any school now because it is too cold, but it will start the first of February. I will send a stamped envelope, for which please send me a button.

ESTHER BEYER.

#### NOT LONG ENOUGH

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your club. I wrote before but did not see my letter in print, so I thought I would write again. We have taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for a long while and I like to read the letters. I am ten years old and am in the fourth book. We have had a good concert at our school. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. I will close, wishing the corner every success.

ROSELEE (10).

#### A LITTLE TRAVELLER

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Members,—It is time I was writing to your club. I have been a reader of the interesting letters for a long time, but did not have the courage to write.

My father, mother, brother, sister and I all went up West a year ago last summer. We went to the coast. We were four days in Vancouver and then we went to the Seattle fair, which was on at that time. We were there four days, too. On the way to Vancouver we stopped at Banff, which is a pretty place. My father and brother came home two weeks ahead of my mother, sister and me, for we went to Green-

wood, where my aunt and uncle are living. We got home about the 26th of July, 1909. My father and I took a trip to Deloraine this winter. We were away three days. While this cold weather has been going on we got all our plants frozen.

I am twelve years old and I am in the sixth grade at school. I go to school every day I can, for I like going to school. Last year I got a prize for neatness of books. It was a book called "Kidnapped," which is about the Highland and Lowland Scotch fighting. I think it is a nice story.

RENA PHILPS (12).

#### A POEM ABOUT MOTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I always like to read the letters of the girls and boys. My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for eight years, and I think it is a fine paper. I am in the third grade and have half a mile to go to school, but it is closed now. I got one brother and two sisters. We live on the farm and have seven miles to go to the town of Vonda. I am sending you a two cent stamp hoping to get a button, and also a little poem:

MOTHER IS THE BEST FRIEND AFTER ALL  
Tho' many friends are ours, when life  
is strewn with flowers,  
How oft they leave us when the clouds  
appear;  
But, there is one whose smile is faith-  
ful all the while,  
Whose loving words are ever fond and  
dear.

With kindness and with truth, in child-  
hood and in youth,  
She cheers us evermore whate'er befall;  
Go look the world around; this truth is  
ever found,

A mother is the best friend after all.

FRANCES WOLFE (7).

#### DOG TAKES ERNEST TO SCHOOL

Dear Wigs:—My father has taken *THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for six years and I like reading your letters very much. We have ten horses and twelve cattle. I have two dogs and one cat. I drive one of my dogs to school when we have it. In a day or two, my father is going to kill eight pigs.

ERNEST W. FOREMAN.

#### FROM NEW YORK

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the club, but I hope that you will put it in print. I live in the Catskill Mountains in New York state, but my father spent the summer in Alberta, so he takes this Canadian paper. He likes it very much. I am greatly interested in the farm and enjoy my home here very much, but father likes the West. I should like to travel very much. I walk four miles to school. I am in High school. My subjects are: English II, German I, Latin I, English history, drawing and algebra. I can talk German quite a little.

I would like to correspond with Marie Whaley and other girls from the West. Will the editor please send me a button?

LEONA McADAMS.

#### A FINE TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I saw my first letter in print I thought I would write again and thank you for the nice button you sent me. I wear it every day. We are having a pretty nice winter so far, with about two feet of snow. We had a fine Christmas tree on the 23rd of December. It was a fine night, so we all went. There was singing and reciting, then the presents were distributed and we finished up with a dance. Hope I am not taking up too much room in your interesting club, I will close. Wishing Cousin Dorothy and all the Wigs every success.

HEATHER.

#### A FINE PRESENT

Dear Wigs,—Our school is not open because it is so snowy and stormy, but we are quite comfortable in the house. It has been snowing every day for over a week and the roads are too bad to open school. There are about fourteen going to our school. I have one brother and one sister, and we got a new calf for a Christmas present. I got a printing set and a game of ringtoss, too, and we have a fine time while it is so cold.

SNOWMAN (8).

# The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

CHAPTER III

(Continued from last week)

"Still, I am afraid you'll be disappointed. You are so eager to block out your garden and plant all those bulbs before frost, and Evan is too busy in getting settled at his work to do more than give you advice. I fear you are undertaking too much, and you will have no time left for enjoyment."

"Not a bit, and nothing could suit me better. Now, you dear old father, please pay me every month the wages that you paid Chris and—you shall see—well, either something or nothing. You may not notice the difference at first, but you will soon. Oh, daddy, daddy, I don't believe, after all these years even, you know exactly how I love flowers and all the things that made the old home, which are increased tenfold in the new. Evan does, and that is the wonder of it, and the reason why he is content to take up this life and help to make it surer for me every day. The thought of what it all means for the years to come goes singing through my head, even when I'm asleep. I want to do the things, not have them done for me. You know you always preach that babies brought up by servants and led in after dinner are not at all the same things, nor as lovable, as those cuddled and nursed by their mothers. And it's the same way with a garden."

"Of course I must have an animated shovel in the person of a useful man, maybe a boy to do weeding in the growing season; and that reminds me that I must ask Tim if he can't find me a man for to-morrow. We'll give Chris the rest of his month's wages and let him go, won't he, dear? for he is as impossible to gardening as a bump in a shoe to walking. And you need not have qualms, for he has really dismissed himself."

"Perhaps there is some one about the hospital I could get," suggested father. "Daddy, dear," I begged, putting both arms around his neck, and looking him in the eyes until our noses met, a trick of childhood, to fix his attention. "I'm the same Barbara as ever, but my eyes have seen and I've learned a few new things. I will sew for the hospital, grow flowers and vegetables for it, visit it, bring the poor convalescents over here to sit in the sun, grow white flowers for those who never go home, and give it a great deal more of your time than I want to spare, but please, please, let wages be wages, and charity, charity. The two are harder to mix properly than mayonnaise in hot weather. Don't you remember, dearest, what times we have had with the people that you have tried to serve without putting them under obligation, by letting them think they were aiding you, while it usually ended, after much discomfort, in our being considered under obligation? People that were not ill enough for the hospital, and yet needed tinkering. I don't think I was troubled by it at the time, but I observed, and the facts must have stowed themselves away somewhere in my brain; for since I have been a wife, and the domestic side of me is developing, I partly realize Aunt Lot's dilemmas, and the whole fantastic crowd flit in front of me, exhibiting their infirmities as if in warning."

"There was the man with the rheumatism who thought he could care for cows because he had driven a milk wagon. The first thing he did was to dump a load of windfall apples into the corner of the pasture, so that when Black Bess, who was always greedy, came home that night, she did not lead as usual, and her ears hung down and she leaned against the gate, she was so intoxicated from the cider the fermented apples had made in her stom-

ach. Then you had to fuss over her all night, and her milk dried up."

"Surely you remember the winter that Aunt Lot struggled with the cook who had a lame knee and couldn't go down cellar, and the waitress who had vertigo and couldn't take the dishes down from the top pantry-shelf without dropping them. Then the next cook couldn't even wash her dish-towels, because it hurt her to bend her liver, and when the washing was all put out, expected higher wages than if she had been able to do it."

"But Tim came to us through the hospital," said father, brightening, as he caught at this plank in a whirlpool of disasters, "and surely we could not do without him."

"No, Tim is the exception to the rule. In the face of experience even, we should never dream of parting from him or he from us, I firmly believe."

Tim, Tim'thy Saunders, or Crumpled Tim, as he is locally called on account of his curious body, which, owing to a railway smash-up, without being absolutely hump-backed, looks as if a giant had taken him in his hand and literally "crumpled" him up, is a Scotchman, with a keen, not over suave tongue, a sharp eye, and as honest a heart in his crooked body as ever beat. He had lived with father ever since I was little enough to call him my camel, and think that being given a ride on his hunched shoulders was the finest sport in the world.

Now, happily for me, Evan and Tim had formed an odd friendship early in our courtship, based on national loyalty, so that neither could do wrong in the eyes of the other. This was providential and promised to make the "commuting" side of the daily life smooth, for Tim will never grumble at the extra horse, or if he has upon occasion to drive Evan to an earlier train than usual; while Evan seems fully prepared to take the blame upon himself instead of scolding Tim if they fail to catch it, which mischance of course may happen. Now, in addition, Martha Corkle, egged on by reasons of family and national pride, had served a good breakfast to the minute of promptness during this, as we call it, "commencement week," so that the rocks of which neighbors are already so kindly warning us, me at home and Evan on the cars, have not appeared in the road. In fact, I've a glimmering idea that it is because we commuters and others hold our servants responsible for bridging certain inconveniences of living instead of acknowledging them and bearing the responsibility ourselves, that makes domestic service such a vexed question in America. Personally I do not know of but a single family of all my acquaintances with whom, were I a servant, I would be willing to live, and I'm not yet sure that I would live with myself; but I shall probably decide this when the anniversary of my return comes around.

In short, at present I feel at perfect liberty to give myself to the garden, body and brain. I think my soul always stays outdoors except at night, when it watches my sleeping body.

After a few moments' silence, during which each of us did some thinking, father said: "How would you like a married man with a family as—well to please you I won't call him a gardener, but a 'general useful'? You know there are four or five good living-rooms that were once used, over the carriage-house. Perhaps a married man would have more ambition, and certainly more experience, and his wife also might be occasionally useful."

"To a married man I have no possible objection, but to having his family on the place, no, if you please. There are



doubtless very competent married men and women, but they are rarely married to each other. Oh, father, do you remember the last time those rooms were occupied? You surely haven't forgotten Peter Schmidt?"

"No; for though he insisted on straight lines, worshipped cabbages, and slighted the flowers, he was the most faithful worker we ever had or ever shall have," he replied, very significantly.

"I beg pardon. I should have said do you remember, Mrs. Peter Schmidt," I hastened to add.

At this, father laughed until the tears came to his eyes, though there was a time when it was not considered a laughing matter, and fled to his gig, which Tim was driving around from the stable; I following to bespeak for the next morning the man with the shovel,—who, by the way, is an infinitely superior grade of being to the "man with the hoe," who merely walks slowly along, shuffling his inefficient tool.

## IV.

## THE AMERICANIZING OF PETER SCHMIDT

October 28. Tim promises to furnish an "effecient mon" for me, but holds out no hope that it will be by to-morrow, asking at the same time if I prefer a foreigner, an American born, or naturalized. I replied that it is immaterial which, if the man is capable in addition to being honest and temperate. Chris had the two later qualifications, but they seemed rather to sap his vitality than to be of any special advantage. Peter Schmidt, dear old fellow, was honest, sober, and capable as well; but the methods his wife took to transform and coerce his plodding, peasant mind and body into what she considered an American, were the cause of his downfall.

As to securing the services of a good native for manual labor, it is quite out of the question in a part of the country where the social centre is a combination of factory and market town. There are men who will "accommodate" for a few days or a week at ploughing, haying or raking, but to take a regular pay would be to become the male equivalent of the "livin'-out girl," and socially degrading to one owning a makeshift house and few acres of land. So, without trade training, the native "chores" about at painting, carpentering, raising a few vegetables, or letting the shingles fall from his roofs and the land run out until the elder children are old enough to work in a factory, when they all move "over town," and some old country peasant, either Celt, Dane, Pole, or Hun, buys the place off the mortgage, and begins to pull it together on a wholly different plane.

It was on the first day of November, and my fourteenth birthday, that Peter Schmidt came to live with us. I was sitting on the pasture fence cracking butternuts, which finger-dyeing occupation so absorbed me that I did not hear approaching footsteps, and was therefore startled by a voice that asked in slow and inverted sentences, if the "honored doctor" lived near by.

Looking up, I saw a strange procession that halted as the man, its leader, spoke. The man was perhaps forty, though he might have been either older or younger. His bent shoulders and warped legs indicated the former age, while his fresh complexion and wide-open though expressionless clear blue eyes, the latter. He was dressed in typical ill-fitting shabby store clothes, but his stout square boots and cap with a peaked visor were evidently of foreign make.

Behind him was a woman a full head taller, thin, long-armed, and bent about the shoulders. She had dark hair and eyes, with the complexion and the flat features which, when they appear in people of the north countries of Europe, give either the appearance of sadness or sulkiness. This woman's expression was compounded of both. She did not speak, but pulled her shawl together and stooped to chide a little tow-haired boy of five or six who was tugging at her hand. Behind the woman in turn followed two girls of ten and twelve, swarthy and flat featured as their mother, like whom they were dressed in a clumsy way that had withal a certain peasant picturesqueness.

(To be Continued)

## GOSSIP

## BANK OF COMMERCE REPORT

Bank failures recorded during recent years have called attention to the need for sound system and careful management. The reports of these big financial institutions are well worth studying. Many of them are of real educational value. In our issue of January 25, on page 135, appeared a statement of the doings of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1910. This report, though lengthy, should be read from start to finish. The general manager sums up the year's work, and shows the creditable standing of the bank to begin 1911.

The president refers incidentally to the financial depression of 1907, and shows that Canada has fully recovered. Statistics are given to show imports, exports, fields crop and livestock returns, and other details of interest. Conditions in the Canadian West in 1910 are dealt with at length.

## STODDART'S SALE

As advertised in last week's issue, W. H. Stoddart, of Ninga, will hold an auction sale at his farm, February 28. The Clydesdales offered are of good breeding and the right age for those who want working brood mares. Four good ones are bred to a good sire and supposed to be in foal. The grade mares and geldings also are good specimens.

These offerings in horses along with other livestock and a full line of farm implements, are worthy of consideration.

Every accommodation is arranged for visitors. Rigs will meet the trains.

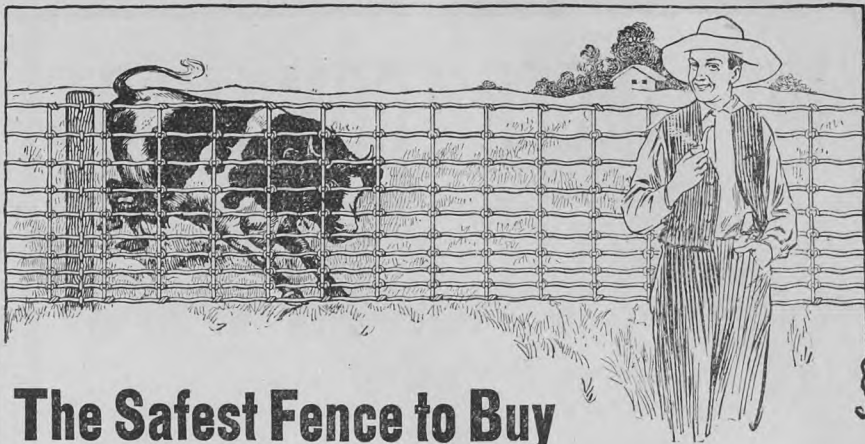
## SELECT SUFFOLK STALLIONS

An advertisement in this issue from Spencer Pearce announces an attractive offering of Suffolk stallions. The horses were imported last March, and bought from such celebrated breeders as Kenneth Clark, A. T. Pratt and A. J. Smith. The horses are of the purest blood, with certified pedigrees extending back to the year 1776. Their ages run from two to four years. The two-year-old, Morston Rumbler, captured honors at Woodbridge last March in strong competition of twelve of his age, including England's pick. The animals combine great weight with remarkable action and conformation. There are also in his stables three pedigree Suffolk mares of undoubted breeding and quality, one of which has been fitted for the Olympia show of London, England. All three mares are in foal to his pedigreed stallion. One youngster offered is sired by Kenneth Clark's Sudbourne Arabi, the champion Suffolk stallion of England.

The Suffolk, on account of his activity, hardness and powers of endurance, should be a favorite with Canadian farmers. He is perhaps the most easily kept horse of all the heavy breeds and able to accomplish more work with less food than any other and yet retain his flesh. Absence of feather on the legs also make this breed satisfactory for this country.

## SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR

The prize list of the Saskatchewan Winter Fair has been ready for distribution for some time, and those who have not yet received a copy should write the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and have one sent. The program for the five days of the show is now being arranged and is showing up well. Judging in sheep and cattle classes will start on Monday afternoon, March 20, at 1.30. At 7.30 in the evening the sheep breeders hold their annual meeting in the city hall, at which an address will be given on "Wool Trade." Tuesday morning is given over to judging demonstrations on beef, by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, and in sheep, by R. C. Drennan. The students' judging competition begins this morning, to be concluded the following day. In the afternoon the judging of cattle continues, and at 1.30 judging swine begins. The annual meeting of the swine breeders will be held in the evening, the address of the meeting being on "Marketing Swine." Wednesday morning Professor Rutherford gives a judging demonstration in heavy horses, and



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Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.

Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.

Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

## PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

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is one of the best investments a farmer can possibly make. The trifling additional sum you pay for NEPONSET Roofings is made up many times over in the additional protection to your building, freedom from repair bills, fire risks and all roofing troubles.

## NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

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Talk with a man who has used NEPONSET Paroid Roofing and get the story first hand. Our dealer can give you the name of such a man in your own locality. There are different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings, and NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers for every purpose.

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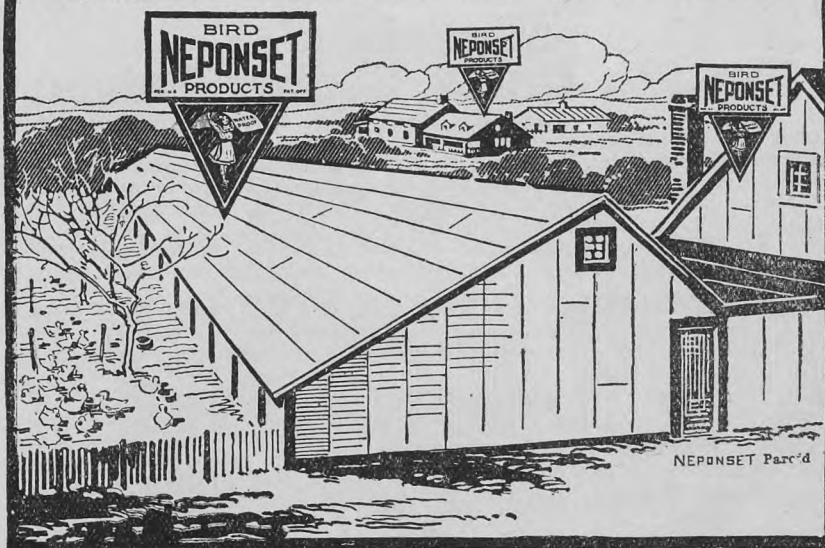
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# NO DANGER FROM FROST

WHEN YOU USE THE WONDERFUL  
VARIETY OF WHEAT

## Garton's No. 46 Wheat

COULD BE CUT JULY 28th

Wadena, Sask., Oct. 17, 1910.

Your new breed of wheat, Garton's No. 46, was sown April 29, 1910; in the shot blade, June 24; commenced heading July 2nd; ready to cut, August 16th, and yielded at the rate of 45 bushels per acre.

No better care in seeding or other handling than was given to our other crops.

If it had been our first sowing it would have been ready to cut July 28.

H. C. PIERCE, M.P.P.

OVER TWO WEEKS EARLIER

"I was fortunate enough to secure a small lot of Garton's No. 46 wheat, which I sowed under exactly the same conditions as some Regenerated Red Fyfe, and some of my ordinary Red Fyfe. Garton's No. 46 ripened 14 days earlier than Regenerated Red Fyfe, and 24 days earlier than common Red Fyfe, and yielded 40 bushels per acre. I am sending you a sample of this grain to see for yourself what it looks like."

"C. H. DARRELL, Birtle, Man."  
Extract from Free Press, Winnipeg, of Dec. 18, 1910.

**MILLING AND BAKING TESTS EQUALLY SATISFACTORY. MILLERS RECOMMEND THE VARIETY.** The introduction of this wheat means millions to Western Canada. Within five years Garton's No. 46 wheat will be practically the only wheat grown in districts where extreme earliness, coupled with heavy yields of extra fine milling quality grain, is essential. Old customers who have not already ordered, please note specially that we have less than 200 bushels of this variety uncovered by orders. If you are figuring on this wheat get your order in NOW.

There are a few copies left of "Garton's Book of the Farm, 1911," which tells all about plant breeding, and contains 38 pictures of farm plant breeding scenes.

## The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. LIMITED

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# Save the Money that Gophers Cost You



Every gopher costs you at least 10 cents to keep. And there are from 500 to 1000 gophers in a 40-acre infested field—and every pair of gophers raise from 20 to 30 more each season. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick is the simplest, surest, quickest and most economical Gopher Poison. Its peculiar odor attracts gophers. They can't resist it—and they eat it in preference to the tender shoots or the seed, and the poison is so strong that the merest atom kills a gopher. A \$1.25 box of Kill-Em-Quick will kill 4000 gophers. As each gopher costs you fully 10 cents, one box of Kill-Em-Quick means \$400.00 in increased crops.

## Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

is far better than strychnine or any other poison. Strychnine is very insoluble and a great quantity of water must be used to dissolve it and a great amount of grain must be added, to absorb the liquid mixture. Thus its strength is so reduced that it takes an average of 20 grains to kill one gopher. But, as strychnine is excessively bitter, only about one-third of the gophers eat enough of it to kill them. A \$1.25 box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick actually kills 4,000 gophers. Ask your dealer about Kill-Em-Quick. You take no chances. My money-back guarantee protects you.

### Interesting Folders Free

I want to send you some more interesting facts that show the many advantages and the superiority of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. Send me a postal now. Anton Mickelson President.

**Mickelson  
Kill-Em-Quick Company  
DEPT. B  
Winnipeg, Man., Can.**



Professor Gridale demonstrates judging swine. In the afternoon, judging of horses begins, Percherons, Belgians, Suffolks and light horses being placed by Messrs. Turner and Drennan. The cattle breeders hold their annual meeting Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning will be held the bull sale. In the afternoon Messrs. Turner, Scarff and McKirdy proceed to the judging of four-year-old Clydesdales, stallions and Clyde females. The annual meeting of the horse breeders will be held in the evening. Friday morning there is a meat-cutting demonstration and sale of carcasses. In the afternoon the Clyde stallions under three years will be passed on and the championships awarded.

### HORSE EXCHANGE

Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales are offered on another page by the Union Horse Exchange, at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. J. Herbert Smith is manager of these big auction sales. The company has a reputation for disposing of the right kind of animals at right prices. Write Mr. Smith for particulars, and let him know you saw his advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### CONVENTIONS AT MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Continued from page 264)

by the use of a purebred male. He advised every man to build up a herd that were producers.

#### PAYS TO TEST COWS

Cow-testing association work in Manitoba was outlined by E. H. Farrell, of the college dairy department. The system of testing was clearly explained and blank forms for keeping records submitted. A herd of ten cows could be tested by spending twenty minutes per month.

A carefully prepared chart showed the results obtained from tests of four herds last season with butterfat credited at 25 cents per pound. Following are the figures for one good herd:

Cow No.	Age	Pounds milk.	Pounds fat.	Total money.	Average test.
1	7	7997	333.2	83.30	4.16
2	6	7091	269.8	67.45	3.80
3	9	6984	259.8	64.95	3.72
4	2	5110	228.2	57.32	4.48
5	4	3295	121.8	30.45	3.69

These cows were under the same treatment. It will be noticed that the butterfat percentages vary greatly and that the ratios of milk quantity to cash returns varied according to the test.

Geo. H. Barr, of the dairy division, Ottawa, also dealt with cow testing, using charts. Figures showing yields from twenty cows in a herd in Ontario with an average of 9,144 pounds of milk, testing 3.7 per cent. butterfat per cow per year, were given. The best cow gave 12,690 pounds of milk, testing 3.5%, and the lowest 7,070, testing 4%. The average revenue per cow was \$91.44, and the cost of feed, \$48.10 per cow, giving a net profit of \$43.34 per cow for the twenty cows.

Another chart showed the improvement in Ontario herds in four years. One man with a herd of 70 cows had an average of 5,149 per cow in 1906, 5,871 in 1907, 6,211 in 1908, and 6,708 in 1909. Another herd increased from 5,500 pounds average in 1906 to 10,500 pounds per cow in 1909, and another from 4,500 pounds to 9,144 pounds in the same time.

Mr. Barr urged testing of every cow. The more a man tested, the more he realized that this was the only means of locating the profitable cow. Intelligent dairy farming kept the land in condition for maximum production of field crops.

#### BUSINESS SESSION

The business session was held on Thursday morning. In welcoming the delegates Principal Black referred to the increased interest taken in dairy conventions during recent years. With co-operation between the men in charge of the dairy department at the college, and all interests having the welfare of dairying at heart, the industry would prosper.

The secretary, L. A. Gibson, read the

## A Great Success

To say that the new Columbian Conservatory of Music of Canada, recently started at Winnipeg, is a boon to the country would be putting it mildly. It has been a success from the very start, and fills a long-felt want. It practically eliminates the drudgery which has made learning music, especially the piano, little less than torture to a child. Under the conservatory system a pupil studies eagerly and learns with ease, playing fairly difficult pieces at the end of six months. The mail course consists of 48 written lessons, a set of scale charts, 50 pieces of graded music, four quarterly examinations, and a tonograph, a wonderful little instrument that greatly simplifies the study of music. The price of the course is \$50.00, payable \$15.00 down, and \$5.00 per month, or \$45.00 cash. Send in \$15.00 as soon as you read this, and you will receive your first lesson. Mr. S. L. Barrowclough, the president, strongly recommends the system, and says that every home in Canada should possess it.

Write at once to the Columbian Conservatory of Music, Phoenix Block, Winnipeg.

minutes of last year's convention. On motion of Jas. Carruthers and Wm. Scott, they were adopted.

Mr. Carruthers then reported on the work done by a special committee appointed a year ago. Transportation difficulties in regard to shipping milk and cream, were dealt with, the matter being laid before the Railway Commission. The latter, as announced in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE at the time of action, decided in favor of the shippers and the railway companies were given thirty days to make amends. Later an order was issued, by which express companies were obliged to submit a uniform rate on sweet and sour cream.

He complimented Prof. J. W. Mitchell and his staff on the valuable work done during 1910. He also hoped that more funds would be forthcoming to enlarge on work started. The provincial government had been approached in regard to a special grant, and Premier Roblin had promised consideration.

It was also suggested that the province should be divided into eight districts and that a superintendent for each district be appointed.

Secretary Gibson outlined satisfactory districts. W. E. Bonnar, W. J. Crowe and J. R. Dutton, spoke in favor of the move. Mr. Dutton said that a few years ago the Grain Growers' Association had done this to ensure a representative directorate. Dairying was the backbone of all agricultural countries and now was the time to make a proper start.

Mr. Bonnar moved that steps be taken at once to provide for nominations from each district, so that satisfactory instructors should be elected at the annual meeting next year. For 1911 Professor Mitchell suggested that the directors elected at this meeting be representatives for this year. It was then decided to elect eight men from the districts outlined and four others as general directors, and these twelve could select an executive from their number.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:

President, J. P. O. Allaire, of St. Boniface; first vice-president, L. A. Race, of Brandon; second vice-president, W. E. Bonnar, of Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Gibson, of Winnipeg. Directors, district No. 1, G. K. Breckman, of Lundar; No. 2, Chas. Tully, of Reaburn; No. 3, F. X. Joubert, of St. Pierre; No. 4, J. J. Ring, of Crystal City; No. 5, Geo. Steele, M.L.A., of Glenboro; No. 6, J. W. Stanton, of Hamiota; No. 7, J. R. Nesbitt, of Shoal Lake; No. 8, J. R. Dutton, of Gilbert Plains; general directors, W. B. Gilroy, of MacGregor, and Jas. Carruthers, Jas. Murray and P. B. Tustin, of Winnipeg. Professor Mitchell was made honorary member and director, in return for valuable services rendered during the past year.

In view of the importance of good roads to the dairyman W. E. Bonnar suggested that the Dairymen's Associa-



tion be represented at the Good Roads Convention. Wm. Scott and R. Bailey of Marquette supported a motion to that effect. Mr. Bonnar was delegated to present the views of the dairymen.

#### CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES

Progress in creameries and home dairies was reported by W. J. Crowe. Advancement and high prices were noted, and farmers gradually were awakening to the fact that the dairy industry is an important one. During the year there was an increased output of 1,300,000 pounds over 1909 production. There were twenty-three creameries in operation, with seven central plants working throughout the year. The average price of 23 cents to the farmer gave net returns amounting to \$689,852.34.

Visits to the creameries revealed the fact that up-to-date methods are practiced, though a few makers were advised to make minor changes. Over-ripe and inferior cream was sent to every creamery, due largely to the fact that the patrons were careless.

A study of conditions in the province led him to suggest that immediate urgent needs included better cows, more suitable feeds and satisfactory stables. When these were provided the farmer would find larger profits and be able to follow winter dairying.

Cheese factories in all parts of the province were inspected by J. Villeneuve, who made 48 full day visits and 96 call visits. There were 31 factories in operation. These received 9,417,231 pounds of milk, testing 4.0 per cent, and turning out 923,258 pounds of cheese between May 1 and November 1. In 16 factories improvements made cost \$2,170. Short courses for cheesemakers had been held, and 20 makers showed sufficient interest to take the course.

#### WORK FOR THE PROVINCE

Prof. J. W. Mitchell divided the work in connection with dairying in Manitoba, into that done by the staff at Manitoba Agricultural College, and that done through the association and in the country. About 200 students in attendance at the college had received a training to equip them for working along right lines when they returned to their homes. In field work, a visit to cheesemakers showed good work was being done. The chief defect of Manitoba cheese was in flavor, due to weeds, careless milking and improper handling of the milk. He urged producers to arrange to cool the milk promptly after it was drawn. The make was 923,000 pounds, against 1,400,000 pounds in 1909, the shortage being due to unfavorable pasturage conditions.

In buttermaking also there was a big problem in securing cream of satisfactory grade. Until makers got cream that is sweet and of clean flavor, superior butter was impossible. Farmers must arrange to cool the cream.

Professor Mitchell said he was a firm believer in moral suasion. Education was good. However, there were cases in which something else was necessary. Alberta's system of grading cream and paying according to grade was referred to as being a good plan. If creameries cared to do so they could get together and arrange to pay according to grade. If half a dozen creameries would get together they could establish cream grading in the province. If this were not done the only resource would be the appointment of inspectors who would prevent patrons from sending cream to one creamery after it was rejected by another.

Farmers, however, were not the only ones at fault. Too many creameries hold butter over from the summer to catch high prices in winter. Unless first-class cold storage houses were at hand it was impossible to hold butter without it showing serious deterioration.

Experiments were conducted last season with pasteurized and unpasteurized cream, and in every case the flavor of butter made from pasteurized cream was ahead. The average from several tests placed the pasteurized product five points up in a score of 45.

He announced that the dairy department was preparing an elaborate dairy bulletin. Cow testing work

would be continued in 1911. Also a special dairy train would visit parts of the province to carry dairy information by lecture and demonstration.

#### STABLES AND VENTILATION

Dairy barn construction was discussed by W. E. Bonnar. Since dampness and darkness were conditions favorable to the development of tuberculosis, the object should be to have every stable dry and light. The chief essentials of ventilation included several inlets for fresh air to come through, and a few large outlets to get rid of the foul air quickly and surely. Fresh air should be taken in through an opening near the ground on the outside and extending between the walls to enter the stable at or near the ceiling. Foul air most obnoxious lay near the floor, and outlet flues should be located twelve to eighteen inches from the floor and extending up the wall and along the roof to the ventilator. Warm air near the ceiling could be drawn off either by trap openings into the main ventilation flue or through a central flue. The opening should have at least forty inches diameter at the roof-peak. A two-inch dead air space in the walls avoided frost on the inside. In the loft above the stable it was necessary, he said, to have one—or better, two—dead air space around the flue to avoid freezing up. The circulation of air was regulated in the stable by trap slides in the openings near the floor and at the ceiling.

The system outlined by Mr. Bonnar, is the same as that advocated by Prof. F. H. King. After visiting over twenty big dairy barns in Eastern Canada and the United States, he adopted it for use in his stable.

The handling of manure also was dealt with. He had concrete floors, cows standing on stall 4 feet, 6 inches from manger to gutter, and sloping 1/4-inch to the foot. Manure conveyors were in use and were considered to be the best investment that could be made. Almost any stable could be fully equipped at an expenditure of \$50.

When the session was closed Professor Mitchell and Messrs. Bonnar, Carruthers, Allaire, Murray, Tully and Secretary Gibson, were selected as a working executive. These men live near Winnipeg and can easily be got together to attend to matters of importance without delay. Through them the various directors will be kept informed and action can be taken on suggestions made by directors or members.

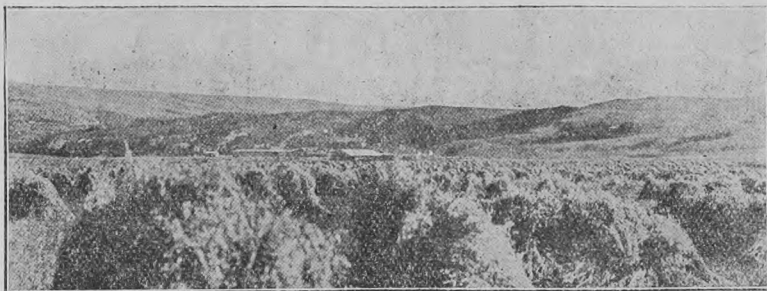
#### HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The Horticultural and Forestry Association men met on Thursday and Friday. The president, Dr. H. M. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, congratulated the organization on the success achieved during the past year. Peter Middleton, representative of the Brandon Horticultural Society, also considered the organization was going ahead. Dr. Baird delivered a very instructive address on "The Lawn and its Relation to the Home." He emphasized the necessity of adopting the natural style, doing all the planting of trees and placing of flower beds on the outside to allow open vista and expansive effect. He gave some practical suggestions, which if utilized would have a very beneficial effect upon the average country home.

One of the most attractive features of the evening session was an illustrated lecture by Abraham Knechtel, inspector of forest reserves, Ottawa. His address was enlivened by an occasional introduction of the humorous side of his travels through Europe. Mr. Knechtel has visited the forestry sections of the European countries, bringing back with him photographs of the most beautiful forest and allied scenes procurable.

On Friday morning Norman M. Ross, of Indian Head, occupied the chair. The first item on the program was a paper on "School Gardens," by W. J. Sisler, of Winnipeg. He brought forward several convincing arguments to prove that the school garden should occupy more thought and attention from teacher and trustees. Mr. Sisler emphasized the necessity of implanting in the child, when young, the necessity of assuming such responsibilities as would be conducive to mental and physical development.

A very interesting address was delivered by Mr. H. W. Watson, principal



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10,000 acres en bloc, fenced, cross fenced, selected before settlement, 16 miles west of Calgary (50,000 pop.), 1/2 mile from Cochrane and Glenbow, on main line C. P. R.; bounded, north, by Bow River, 11 miles, other sides by mixed farms, selling at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Land clear of bush, slightly rolling; soil good throughout; three-quarters of it arable, raising the best of grain, flax and vegetables. District exhibit 1st at Alberta Provincial Exhibition.

Bunch grass pasturage, Chinook belt, stock winter out. Big money in mixed farming, dairying, or purebred stock; good roads; well watered; close to shipping point; strong competitive home and British Columbia markets. Grand view of the Rockies. Good fishing and shooting. We offer 7,000 acres together, or in 1,300, 1,500 and 4,000 acre blocks at \$14 to \$17; buildings with 3,000 at \$35.00. Offers for whole considered. Terms, one-quarter cash. Maps and full particulars. For investment, colonizing or cutting into small farms, this is the cheapest, genuine offer on the market. Dissolution of partnership. Land values advancing rapidly.

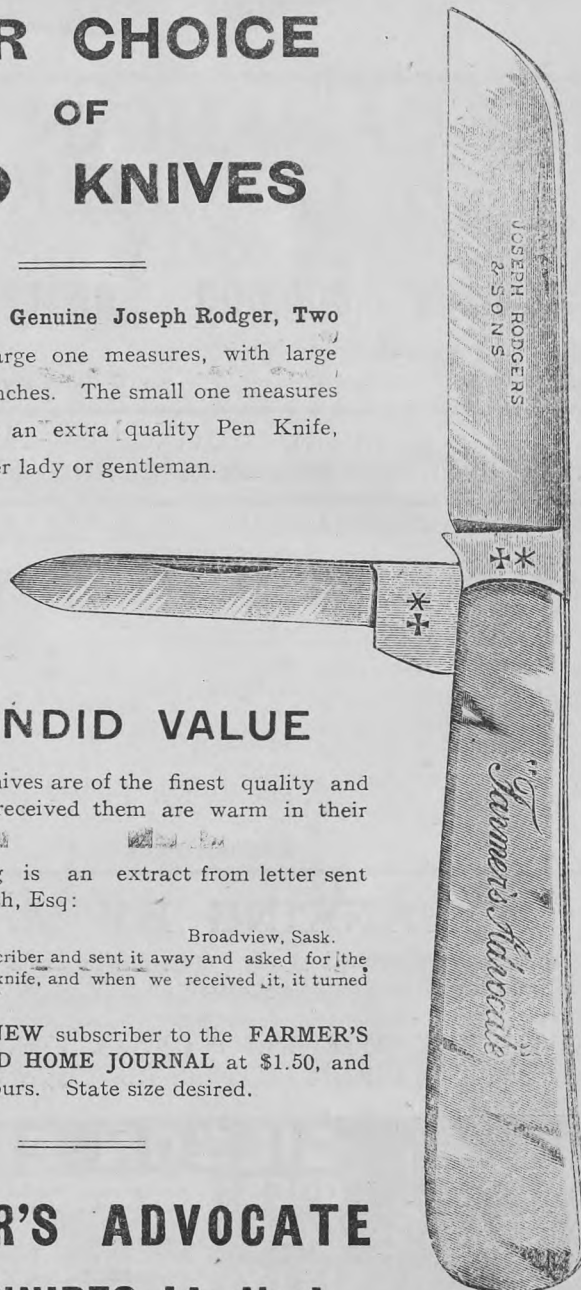
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TWO KNIVES**

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Both these Knives are of the finest quality and those who have received them are warm in their praise.

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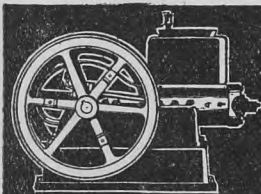
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of John M. King school, Winnipeg. The speaker selected as a subject, "How the Association Could Aid School Gardening," and illustrated his remarks with views of rural schools in Ontario, which amply demonstrated to his audience the necessity of beautifying the school surroundings. Mr. Watson made several practical suggestions, one among the many being the formation of what he designated the "Parents' Association." Such an organization could be extremely beneficial in aiding the trustees to introduce more up-to-date ideas in connection with educational reforms. It was extremely difficult, he said, for a teacher who spent one year or so in a locality to accomplish as much as the school really deserved. The organization suggested by Mr. Watson would be permanent and could aid the new teacher in taking up the thread of improvement where it was dropped by a predecessor.

S. R. Henderson, of Kildonan, introduced the question of potato culture in the West. Mentioning several varieties suitable for our soil and climatic conditions, he estimated the average cost of growing an acre of potatoes, including the cost of marketing, to be \$34.00, giving a detailed account of expenses incurred.

H. L. Melgaard, of Argyle, Minn., representative Minnesota Horticultural Society, spoke on the similarity of soil and climatic conditions between the state of Minnesota and the province of Manitoba. It is significant to note that eighteen years ago Mr. Melgaard was unable to grow any fruit in his own garden in Minnesota, but to-day by the selection of hardy varieties he can produce far more than is needed for home consumption. He is confident that Manitobans can do likewise in the near future.

Jas. Hogg, Government House, read a paper on the "Growing of Grapes Under Glass," which was much appreciated by those present. He also contended that our climate was well suited for fruit growing grapes, provided we selected the hardy varieties.

### GROWING CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWERS

J. C. Hack, St. Vital Agricultural Society, in a splendid paper dealt with cabbage and cauliflower growing in Manitoba. The speaker is of the opinion that cabbages can be successfully and profitably grown in this province. He advocated the plowing in of rotten manure in the fall, and following this with thorough cultivation. He practiced the sowing of cabbage and cauliflower seed about the middle of March, in shallow boxes, preferring shallow boxes so as to encourage a thick mass of roots. Cabbages grow well at a comparatively low temperature and can stand 20 degrees of frost if covered. He had known them to withstand as much as 15 degrees of frost without being harmed in the least. It is particularly necessary not to pamper the plant when in boxes. Gradually expose them to outside conditions. Plant the young cabbages in rows 20 to 30 inches apart, and from 12 to 16 inches apart in the rows.

Cabbages could be stored all winter. The best method, he said, was to place them face downwards on a false floor in a pit, keeping the temperature as near freezing as possible.

Cauliflowers were said to be a more uncertain crop than the cabbage and needed slightly better soil. This crop would not do well when the season was hot and dry. Good seed was very scarce and expensive. Poor seed was not cheap at any price and it was necessary to import the best seed from Denmark.

### TREE PLANTING ON THE FARM

At the afternoon session on Friday, Dr. Speechly occupied the chair. Norman M. Ross led the general discussion on forestry topics, which was opened by the question of tree planting on the farm, when the following gentlemen took an active part in the discussion: Mr. Ring, W. H. Holland, Peter Middleton, and Messrs. Barrett, Tripe and Hogg. All were unanimously of the opinion that more tree planting should be done in the West, particularly around the homes, to beautify the home surroundings. With regard to variety, there was a certain amount of diversity of opinion, but they agreed that evergreens should be included in every

mixture planted. Some were in favor of close planting for windbreak purposes, but the consensus of opinion was that four feet apart each way was to be preferred. All things considered a point worthy of note was brought out by Mr. Ring, viz., that better results would be obtained by selecting evergreens from damp soil, the reasons given being that evergreens grown under such conditions had a root system more adapted to transplanting, and hence the tree was more likely to grow. Mr. Ring denounced the black spruce in strong terms, preferring the white spruce both for windbreak and ornamental purposes.

Following this discussion, a very interesting illustrated lecture was given by Dr. Buller, professor of botany at the Manitoba University, on the "Deconstruction of Wood by Fungi." Mr. Buller's lecture was in many respects the result of personal observation.

Another illustrated talk by A. Knechtel, dealing with the forests of Europe, and an interesting discussion on plums, led by D. W. Buchanan, closed a valuable convention.

### SEED GRAIN SHOW

Eighty-five sacks of wheat, oats and barley comprised a creditable grain exhibit. These entries came from all parts of the province, the eastern and northwestern districts offering light competition in oats and barley. The eastern section, however, put up eighteen out of thirty-nine entries in Red Fyfe wheat. The southwestern division, though hard hit with dry weather, captured the sweepstakes award. Birtle Agricultural Society had eleven entries and carried away five prizes.

Professor S. A. Bedford and James Murray, of Brandon, judged the various classes and uniformly high scores show the quality. In oats, particularly, the competition was keen. Every sample on which a prize was taken is of the Abundance variety. One very fine sample of Victor was disqualified because of its color—black. It would seem that no harm can be done by making a separate class for black oats.

The silver cup for barley, was won by W. T. Grogan. The same grower had the best barley a year ago, but the judges threw it out, considering that it was two-rowed—not six-rowed. However, the sample was grown on the college farm in 1910, and turned out to be what the exhibitor entered it. Mr. Grogan also won this cup in 1908. Following are the awards:

Northwestern division—Wheat, Red Fyfe: 1, W. H. English, Harding, 90½ points; 2, George Angus, Crandell, 88; 3, W. D. Dodge, Birtle, 87½.

Oats—Carson Glen, Strathclair, 96; 2, D. & J. McIntyre, Roblin, 94½; 3, Charles Darrell, Birtle, 94½.

Barley—1, W. R. F. Collis, Shoal Lake, 93½; 2, W. H. English, 92; 3, W. D. Dodge, Birtle, 91.

Southwestern division—Wheat, Red Fyfe: 1, Thomas Maynard, Deloraine, 91½; 2, C. Stinson, Hargrave, 91½; 3, W. Reid, Hargrave, 89½.

Oats—1, W. R. Grogan, Treherne, 96½; 2, Wm. Reid, Hargrave, 93½; 3, John Morland, Cartwright, 93.

Barley—1, W. R. Grogan, 95; 2, Wm. Shorey, Boissevain, 89; 3, George Ferguson, Cartwright, 86.

Eastern district—Wheat, Red Fyfe: 1, D. A. Mills, Sanford, 91; 2, R. M. Moore, Sanford, 90; 3, A. Wilson, Emerson, 88½.

Oats—1, J. Carr, Hanlan, 91; 2, J. M. Borgfjord, Ardal, 85½; 3, John Wiener, Miami, 84½.

Barley—1, G. W. Webster, Roland, 89; 2, Mathew Andrew, Roland, 88; 3, James Carr, 86.

### SPECIAL PRIZES

Wheat, any other variety—1, Charles Darrell, 88; 2, J. W. Archer, Manitou, 85½; 3, J. R. Gugin, Minnedosa, 82½.

Wheat entered in standing crop competition—James Carr.

C.P.R. special—1, Thomas Maynard; 2, D. A. Mills, 3, W. D. Dodge.

Garton special, oats—1, D. and J. McIntyre, 94½; 2, Chas. Darrell, 94½; 3, W. F. R. Collis, 93½.

Sweepstakes wheat—Thomas Maynard.

Sweepstakes oats—Wm. Grogan.  
 Sweepstakes barley—Wm. Grogan.



## Here is a Tale With a Moral

### Little Edith Harris Cured of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Two doctors said she would die, but today she is a healthy, happy girl—Healthy Kidneys in children the guarantee of a happy, useful life.

McTaggart, Sask., February 20—(Special).—That no child is too young to have Kidney Disease, even in its worst form, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it in any form has been abundantly proven in the case of little Edith Harris of this place.

In May, 1903, this little girl, then two years old, was so swollen with Dropsy that her waist measure was increased from 18 inches to 34 inches. Two doctors said she must die. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her and to-day she is as merry and healthy a child as is to be found in the neighborhood.

In a recent interview her father says: "Edith is better than ever. She has no return of dropsy since she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, over seven years ago. She goes to school and is healthy. I always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

There's a moral for parents in his story. Many a child has grown up to a life of pain and suffering because its kidneys were neglected. A life of health and usefulness is assured if the Kidneys are kept in order with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

**\$1.00**

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PLUME



This plume is just the kind for which you would have to pay \$5.00 at any retail store. It is extra wide, fully 16-inches long, in all colors, with wavy flues of great length that do not lose their curl easily. Send us \$1.00 today, for this is an opportunity not to be missed. We offer also an extra large and handsome \$7.50 plume at \$2.50.

Send your money by mail, express or money order. Remember that your money will be refunded if the plume is not entirely satisfactory.

New York Ostrich Feather Co., Dept.

T. T. 51 13  
B'way, N.Y.

SHIP YOUR  
**FURS  
AND  
HIDES**  
TO  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
277 RUPERT STREET  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA  
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR  
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO  
SHIP TO US.

## Watches That Keep Time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers. Besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel solid back, dust-proof case; the name movement in 20-year gold-filled case \$14.00.

**D. A. REESOR**  
"The Jeweler"  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
**BRANDON, MAN.**

### SHORT COURSE

The short course this year was not so well attended as it was in 1910. Lack of advertising and shortage of crops in some sections no doubt were the causes. However, everyone who did attend agree that no farmer should miss it if arrangements can be made to get to Winnipeg. The only weak point perhaps is that the course is not long enough.

Chief interest centered on the talks dealing with live stock. R. E. Drennan, of Canora, Sask., assisted Prof. W. H. Peters. Questions from those in attendance assisted in bringing out many points on which every farmer should be informed.

Prof. L. J. Smith and his assistants gave valuable lectures and demonstrations in the care and handling of engines, painting, farm water supply, lightning protection, cement work and other lines of work. Prof. S. A. Bedford gave talks on judging grains and identification of weed seeds, with advice on eradication of weeds. Dairy matters were discussed by Prof. J. W. Mitchell.

Everything considered, it was a profitable course for all who are interested.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS

Do not miss seeing a single copy of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" for the next few weeks.

Some of our subscribers are going to win hundreds of dollars. Every single one of our subscribers who enters a contest, which will be announced shortly, wins a valuable prize.

Watch the pages, be prepared and join in the moment the announcement of the contest is made. Remember it is for the benefit of our present subscribers, and you may be one to win a big cash prize of hundreds of dollars.

### WINTER FAIR PREMIUM LIST

The premiums of the Brandon Winter Fair of 1911, to be held from March 11 to 17, inclusive, are unusually liberal. The prizes in the draft breeds start at \$40 for first and run to \$5 for fifth. Even larger prizes than this are offered in some classes, besides which are a larger number of special prizes donated by the horse breeders' associations, by firms and private individuals. All considered, the horse section of the Winter Fair is well ahead of its previously high record in the matter of prize money, the regular and special awards totalling greater value than any previous exhibition.

Cattle premiums, in the purebred classes, start at \$20, and run to \$5. Shorthorns, Angus and Herefords are provided for, with classes for grades of each. The grand championship prize for the best steer or female, any age or breed, purebred or grade, is a twenty-two-wheel land packer donated by the International Harvester Company. Other special and championship prizes are offered in purebreds and grades, included in the donors being the railway companies, banks, meat packers and breeders' associations. Sheep premiums are liberal, both in purebreds and grades. A number of valuable trophies are offered sheep exhibitors, chief being the grand championship cup presented by the Zenoleum Company.

In hogs, classes are provided for Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths and Poland Chinas, besides handsome special prizes and regular money prizes in grades and for pens of bacon hogs. The grand championship trophy in swine is a cup presented by D. A. Reesor, Brandon.

In the seed grain department the usual prizes are offered. All grains are well provided for, classes being arranged for farm seeds, and registered seed with liberal prizes and handsome trophies for winners.

The poultry show, which never lacks in interest at Brandon, covers every variety of purebred poultry, besides offering good prizes for dressed fowl, and for purebred ducks, geese and turkeys.

## How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



### Talk No. 4

## SAFETY

By

The Philosopher of  
Metal Town

Just ask yourself the question, Mr. Farmer, "Is my barn roof lightning-proof—is it fireproof?"

It's not a cheerful sight to see your barn—full to overflowing with the season's crop—wiped out by lightning or a spark from the threshing engine.

All because of faulty roofing.

A fireproof roof is the only sure protection for your crops, your implements and livestock.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are absolutely lightning-proof, fireproof and stormproof—the best and safest roofing for all buildings.

Time has proven them—roofs covered with "Eastlakes" a quarter of a century ago are in perfect condition to-day.

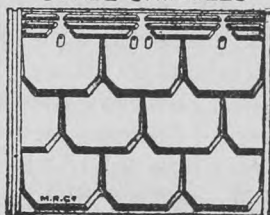
"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles are made of the finest galvanized sheet steel and are easiest and quickest to lay—save labor and expense.

They cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods.

This is the one roofing for you, Mr. Farmer.

Learn more about it. Send for our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write to-day—just your name and address.

### "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES



We also manufacture Corrugated Iron, House and Barn Siding, Metallic Ceilings, Eave trough, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, Etc.

## The Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED

Toronto - Winnipeg

A63

Western Canada Factory, 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

## FEED AND SEED GRAIN

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley or flax. Write or wire.

Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading, large advances and prompt adjustments.

If you wish to sell on track, wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

## JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, Limited

WESTERN OFFICES

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

## Miserable Damp Feet

### PREVENTED BY LUMBERSOLES

Don't let feet get wet this spring. Avoid danger of damp, cold feet. You can do it by wearing Lumbersole Boots. Specially prepared wooden sole keeps feet dry. Well worth getting. They stop doctors' bills. Keep you well. Better and cheaper than rubbers. Send at once. Have a pair this spring sure. No place else to get Lumbersoles. Famous 2-Buckle Lumbersoles, sizes 3-12, all ages, delivered free, \$1.75. Men's best quality, sizes 6-12, \$2.00. Children's sizes, 6-2, fit ages 3 to 10, \$1.35. Half Wellington Lumbersoles, great boots for wet days or damp work, \$2.95. Price means all boots sent to you prepared. Get our catalogue. Send for Lumbersole Boots right now for this spring. Delivered Free \$2.95.



**LUMBERSOLE  
BOOTS**  
WOOD SOLED

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE  
SPECIALTY CO.

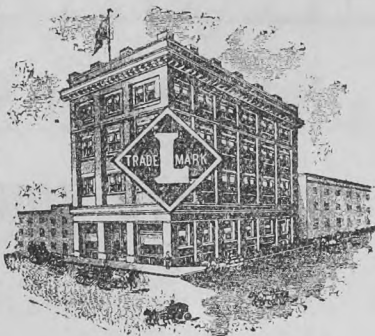
134D Princess Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Advocate for best results



## SAVE ROXBORO BANDS

For 150 bands your choice of these beautiful colored pictures.  
Free of advertising.  
For 300 bands your choice of pictures in wide Mission frame.  
Free of advertising.  
Size of picture, 21 x 24 inches.



## THE H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS  
AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.  
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS

Feb. 22nd

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

### Letter No. 3--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

Inspiration tempted Kipling, in one of his poems to say: "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Now I agree with his nob that a good cigar is a smoke, but woman, God bless her, if she's good, has got all the CIGARS on the continent snowed under.

Many a man has given up the weed for a woman, because the aroma was distasteful to her. He lacked discrimination in the choice of his smoke, else he might have continued to partake of the soothing influence of what he enjoyed in his bachelorhood days.

Men who have stopped smoking, or those who are threatened by their sweethearts that they must give up, are now given an opportunity to square themselves by smoking a cigar with none of the objectionable features of the ordinary malodorous proposition.

My new ROXBORO CIGAR is a real Havana beauty. The aroma is simply delightful, it is enjoyed by everybody, and no lady will object to the pleasure that hubby or sweetheart enjoys in consuming it.

Remember ROXBORO CIGARS are made differently, and they sell at ten cents straight, but to get you to try them I offer a special inducement. Clip the coupon, take it to your cigar store, hand it to the boss with a quarter and he will give you three ROXBOROS. Try the ROXBORO to-day, and save the bands for beautiful framed pictures.

I am, Yours very truly,

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

Per

### F. A. CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY

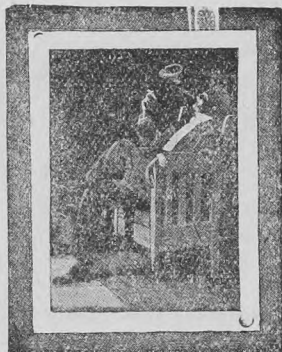
TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET  
THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

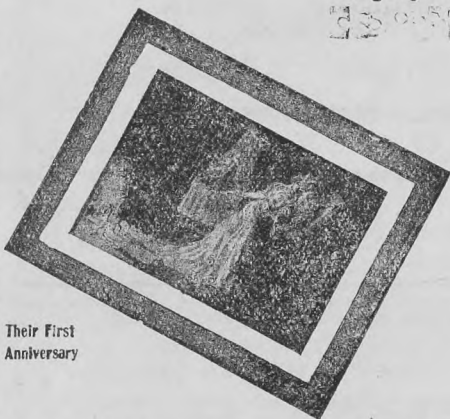
Sign Name Here .....



Thinking of Him



Dreaming of Him



Their First Anniversary

## TRADE NOTES

### GARTON'S BOOK OF THE FARM

The outlook is for an exhibition of more than ordinary size and interest. Horses certainly will be out strong in numbers. The indications are that the cattle classes, especially the fat classes, will be filled out to larger numbers than a year ago. Everything at the exhibition building will be in full working order a week before the show opens, and exhibitors and visitors can depend on being well looked after, both as regards accommodation for themselves and exhibits. The exhibition opens at 10 a. m. Saturday, March 11, and closes at 4 p. m. on Friday, March 17. Entries close February 28.

The catalog of the Garton Pedigree Seed Company for 1911, now mailed or ready for distribution, is an unusual production. It is a profusely illustrated work of 32 pages, bound in heavy paper, and the covers done in gilt. It describes pictures and prices of the new varieties of grains, grasses, clovers, roots and potatoes, which the Garton's are offering this season. The first

part of the book deals with and describes the principle in plant breeding discovered by John Garton some years ago. Eleven large cuts are used to show how a regenerated strain of oats is raised, description starting with a photo engraving of the reproductive organs of the male and female parent of the new strain, and describing and picturing the work subsequently followed until the new variety is ready for distribution to growers. The photos have been taken at Garton's world-famous plant breeding station near Warrington, England, and show clearly how these breeders create their new varieties of field grains,

grasses, clovers, etc.

The chapter on how plant breeding first started should be read by every grain grower who takes enough interest in his profession to want to know the manner in which the Garton Bros., of England, have produced the seed they have been selling to Western farmers for the past three years, which seed in many cases has entirely displaced the old varieties formerly grown; as, for example, the Garton's Regenerated Abundance oat, an oat that has won practically every first prize at seed fairs in the West since the year of its introduction.

This season Gartons are offering a new strain of Regenerated Red Fyfe, which, after careful tests in Western Canada, has proven itself the heaviest yielder, the earliest, the highest quality and strongest-strawed strain of Red yet offered to our farmers. An entirely new variety is Garton's No. 46, a wheat that has proven from twelve to twenty days earlier than Red Fyfe, and under two years' trial in the West has shown itself possessed of the qualities that have made the Red Fyfe famous as a milling variety. Among the new varieties of oats is Garton's No. 22, offered after thorough test, as the greatest drought-resisting variety ever grown in the West. This oat is bred from Abundance, Tartar King and Banner, the qualities of each variety being incorporated into the new strain and as largely as possible their weaknesses eliminated. No. 22 has proven a wonderful yielder, 115 bushels per acre being the yield last season on a field at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Besides these, the other well known Garton varieties, Abundance, the new Stockman, Regenerated Banner, and others are offered. Also the new barley, the Brewer, as well as Standwell and Invincible. In grass seeds and roots are some varieties worthy of note, particularly the new selected hardy alfalfa. Every farmer interested in the latest, hardest and heaviest-cropping varieties of farm plants should secure a copy of this Book of the Farm. The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., of Winnipeg, will mail copies free for the asking. Space is not available to do justice to the subject here.

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

### GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

### MEANING OF WRIT

Will you kindly tell me, through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the meaning of a writ. I have had one served on me for a debt incurred two years ago, which as yet I am totally unable to pay. After the writ was served I offered to give two notes, one for half the amount to mature next November, and the other to mature November, 1912. I have a homestead and would like to know if the writ will affect it, or if I can legally avoid losing my homestead. I have not been on the homestead a year, but I have twenty acres ready for crop this year.—LAW ILLITERATE.

Ans.—A writ of summons pretty well explains what it is. It is a notice to you that the plaintiff demands payment of a certain sum and you are notified that if you dispute the claim you must enter an appearance (unless it is a small debt writ), within the time limited, and that your defence must also be filed within a limited time. An appearance is merely a notice to the clerk, in the form required by law, showing that you are appearing to the writ; it does not mean a personal appearance. Apparently from your letter you have no legal defence and it would not be wise for you to waste money in entering appearance, as you would not only become responsible for your own solicitors' costs, but also for any additional costs incurred by the plaintiff.

Your homestead, amounting to 160 acres, is exempt from seizure under any judgment or execution that may be issued, so long as it is a homestead



within the ordinary meaning of that word. In order to be exempt it would not necessarily be a homestead under the meaning of the Dominion Lands Act, but would be the home on which you are residing. Besides this a considerable amount of personal property is exempt. The articles exempt from seizure are numerous, but the principal among them are:

1. The homestead amounting to 160 acres.
  2. Ordinary clothing for self and family.
  3. Furniture (household furniture), dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of \$500.00.
  4. Necessary food for family for six months.
  5. Three horses, oxen or mules, six cows and some smaller animals, with necessary food for same during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of them as may follow the dates of seizure, provided it be made between 1st of August and 30th of April next ensuing.
  6. Harness for three animals with one each of the ordinary farming implements.
  7. Seed grain for land under cultivation up to eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.
- There are some other exemptions, but these are the principal ones affecting a farmer.

#### PAYING FOR STALLION SERVICE

I bought a mare and paid the man all that he asked for her and now that she proves to be in foal he wants me to pay for the service of the horse. There was nothing said that he had bred the mare and I did not know that she was bred. Can he make me pay or will he be compelled to pay for the service of the horse?—S. J.

Ans.—If there are no further facts to tend to render you liable than those shown by your letter, there would be no legal liability against you, whatever moral liability there might be.

#### HORSE KEEP ON RANCH

I placed with a rancher a horse to be looked after. When I went for the horse the ranch had changed hands and I was unable to get my horse. Can I go to find it, and if I do, can I collect pay for the trouble, as it was negligence on the part of the rancher, as it would not jump? Who is responsible?—J. J. A.

Ans.—There does not appear from your letter to be made any contract, either directly or indirectly, between yourself and the present owner of the ranch, and unless there is some such contract, expressed or implied, you would have no claim against him. You do not say whether or not you are paying anything for the keep of the horse. If you were paying, the rancher would be responsible for loss sustained, provided the loss were occasioned by his negligence, but not otherwise. The mere fact of his being paid for the keep of the animal does not constitute him an insurer of its safety. It would be necessary in any case for you to prove negligence before you would recover. If you are not paying for the keep of the animal you can only recover in case of gross negligence on his part.

#### WHEAT NOT THRESHED

A has forty-five acres oats and one hundred acres wheat. B threshes A's oats and gets paid by the bushel. The wheat at that time was not fit to thresh, but B said he would be back in two weeks, and A waits for him. B takes extra work and leaves A's wheat unthreshed. B's machine was within a mile of A's wheat, and no notice was given A of B's intention until the last day. The other machines had all pulled in, and A's wheat is still unthreshed. Can A compel B to thresh his wheat in spring (B lives seven miles from A), or can A collect damages?—T. C. W.

Ans.—A's claim against B (if any) would be for damages for breach of contract, but he would have to prove clearly (1) that a binding contract had been entered into, (2) that B had failed to fulfil it without proper justification, (3) that actual damages had been sustained, the main cause of such damage being the failure of B to carry out his contract.

These damages would have to be clear-

ly proved. They would not be inferred from the fact that the grain was unthreshed. It would not be wise to give definite answer to this query without careful examination of the witnesses by whom these things are to be proved.

#### COMMISSION ON LAND DEAL

1. I came here in June to a friend from England. He advised me to buy a half-section; he would get it without any charge. However, I hear it whispered he made 50 cents per acre from it. Is it a square deal?

2. A farmer gave up farming. He asked me to buy his implements. I gave him the usual joint note, but I doubt whether any of them are paid for. Is it legal, and what should I do?—NEWCOMER.

Ans.—1. It does not appear from your letter that your friend made any charge against you, although it is possible he may have received a commission from the owner of the land for his services in effecting a sale. It is not at all uncommon to accept a commission under such circumstances. Whether or not it is a square deal is largely a question of opinion.

2. Your proper course will be to make a search in the office of the registration clerk for chattel mortgages in the registration district where the party who sold you the implements resided to see if there are any lien notes registered against them, and also to make a search at the office of the implement firm from whom the implements were originally procured to see if there is any unpaid balance there against them. If the company originally selling the implements has been paid, and they have been resold by the purchaser to the farmer from whom you bought them, the mere fact of the original purchaser not being paid by the farmer would not affect your claim to the implements, unless there was a lien note taken and registered, except in the case of articles of the value of under \$15.00. If you find there are liens registered against the implements, or an unpaid balance due to the company originally selling, you will have a good defence to the note, or a part thereof, equivalent to the amount you have to pay to clear up liens so long as the note remains in the hands of the original holder or any person, except someone taking it for value before maturity and without notice of your claim against the original holder.

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

#### VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated and on one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

#### ABSCCESS

I have an ox on which a large, hard lump came last fall between its front legs. After a while, the swelling broke and discharged, but it has not healed up yet. What would you advise me to do to heal this?—C. D.

Ans.—If there is only a raw sore left, the following might be found useful: Sugar of lead, one ounce; zinc sulphate, half an ounce, to soft water, one quart, applied to the parts several times daily with a piece of soft cotton. If there is still a hard lump or tumor, it will have to be removed by surgical methods, and the sore will not heal until it is removed.

#### WORMS

What would make a good condition powder and worm destroyer that would not be injurious to mares in foal?—W. M. P.

Ans.—The following mixture will be found a useful condition powder and also expel worms: Nitrate of potash, one ounce; gentian, four ounces; sulphate of iron, three ounces; salt, five ounces; nux vomica, one ounce. Give a tablespoonful in a little damp feed morning and evening.

# SPEERS' Horse Exchange

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C.P.R. STOCK YARDS

Seating capacity for 500 people. All sales under cover

Near Cor. Logan Ave. and McPhillips Street

WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and Logan Ave. West Cars

Permanent Auction Market



Private Sale Continued Daily

## 400 Horses

BY AUCTION

200 HORSES

200 HORSES

March 1st at 1 p.m.

Monday, March 6th, at 1 p.m.

Watch for announcement of sale for March 9th

WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION

All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented. This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

R. James Speers

T. C. Norris

PROPRIETOR

PHONE GARRY 1575

AUCTIONEER

## Do You Know Why The SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator Is The Only One That Will Satisfy You?

It is because Tubulars are the only modern cream separators. You cannot expect satisfaction unless you have a modern machine.

There are only two known ways of building cream separators—the old way and the modern way. We abandoned the old way over ten years ago, when we discovered and patented the modern way which is now used exclusively in our machines. Other manufacturers still use the old way. The law prevents them from imitating Tubulars.

The old way is wrong. This is clearly proved by the fact that separators built that way have too little skimming force and must have bowls filled with disks or other complicated, hard-to-wash, quick-to-wear parts. The new way is right. This is proved by the fact that Sharples Dairy Tubulars contain no disks or other contraptions, produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as others.

Tubular sales exceed most, if not all others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. One of Canada's leading industries. You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other kind. If you do not know our local dealer, ask us his name and address. Write for catalogue No. 186.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



30 Yrs



## Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

My Clydes have size enough; also draft horse conformation and extra good action. The Hackneys have lots of substance, combined with style and quality. Why not buy Albertabreds when they can hold their own with imported stock? My prices and terms are right, and every horse is guaranteed. I have never owned or sold a single non-breeder. Will also put an attractive price on a few pure-bred Hackney fillies.

**WILL MOODIE, DeWINTON, ALBERTA**

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

**TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

### GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN—

Owing to the large quantities of seed grain which have been sold in the past as Pedigreed Seed, which was not entitled to be so classified, we find it necessary to protect our customers, who have grain for sale, to caution intending purchasers not to buy Seed Grain, stated to be grown from Garton's Regenerated or Pedigreed strains, where the original year of introduction by us is not advertised or stated. Without this information the true value of the Pedigreed Seed cannot be ascertained. We have a record of every sale of our Pedigreed Seed and will gladly answer any enquiries. Write for and read our Book of the Farm, all about breeding Pedigreed Seed. It is sent Post Free. Garton Pedigreed Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

**MAN WANTED**, where the work is done at Home. Must be well educated in farming, non-gaseous, and susceptible to all instructions. Postmaster Naseby, Saskatchewan, stating qualifications and necessitations.

**FOR SALE**—Iron, pipe, pulleys, belting, rails chain, wire fencing, iron posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

**SEED OATS FOR SALE**.—25,000 bushels English Regenerated and Newmarket. Grown on new land and guaranteed perfectly clean and free from noxious weeds, 40 cents per bushel in carload lots. F.O.B. Kronau, Sask. Apply M. E. Gardiner & Sons, Regina, Sask.

**FARMERS**—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

**WANTED NOW**—Reliable men in unrepresented districts to sell a selected list of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, forest seedlings, berry bushes. Our men succeed where others fail, because we handle Western business to meet Western requirements. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars to Western Sales Manager, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY**. Send descriptions. Northwestern Business Agency Minneapolis.

**DO YOU DESIRE A HOMESTEAD** in the fertile Outlook district? I can locate you. Fee, \$25 per quarter-section; half-section, if desired. Apply to Fred. R. Fredeen, Outlook, Sask.

**TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES** for sale. Both from good producers. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man.

**PORT HAMMOND B.C.**, 24 miles from Vancouver, on Main line of C. P. R. This is the choicest spot of British Columbia, and intending purchasers of fruit or dairy farm should investigate. Write for Booklet to E. W. Powell, Port Hammond, B.C.

**FOR SALE**—Seed oats, Banner, 35c., in car lots Sample mailed. D. Jameson, Newdale, Man.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**RATES**—Two cents per word each insertion; cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

**WANTED AT ONCE**—A strong healthy gobbler, one or two years old. Reply, stating price, to R. R. McNutt, Lavoy, Alta., C.N.R.

**FARM-RAISED PUREBRED PLYMOUTH** Rock cockerels, pullets and year-old hens for sale. Also eggs in season. Apply Elkhorn Poultry Yards, Box 75, Elkhorn, Man.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

**H. BERGSTEINSSON**, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS** (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alix, Alta.

**D. SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**GUS WIGHT**, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

**BROWN BROS.**, Ellishboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT FARMS** yield \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Edgewood orchards in Arrow Lake district, West Kootenay, require no irrigating; have splendid markets, ideal climate, good transportation, good social advantages. Choicest land only \$80 per acre; easy monthly terms without interest. Free booklet "bk" Investors' Trust and Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Imported Shires. Holdenby Nancy, six years, grey, weight 1700. Moulton Knockemout, 12 years, sure foal getter; brown. Gladstone Bob, three years, chestnut with white markings. D. Smith, Gladstone, Man.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION**, Cairndale No. 13394, property of the Prince Albert Agricultural Society for the last four years. An opportunity to secure a high-class stock horse at a reasonable price. This animal is one of the best bred horses in the West, and sure foal-getter. For terms and testimonials, apply to W. J. Kernahan, Prince Albert, Sask.

**WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK** on the Apple Lands of Aldergrove, B. C. F. J. Hart & Co. Ltd., Aldergrove Apple Land Department, New Westminster, B. C.

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**FOR SALE**—Good farm of 160 acres; 60 acres hay meadow, 5 acres wood, 4 acres garden; rest is prairie. Good and fertile soil. Forty acres fenced. Buildings: house with upstairs, 20x24 feet four rooms and kitchen 12x24. Good stable. Well walled with stone, 24 feet deep, with pump. Plenty of good water. Only forty miles from Winnipeg; only 34 miles to C. N. R., and 12 to C. P. R. stations; only 2 miles to Manitoba Lake; 100 yards to post office, and half a mile to school. Determined to sell cheap. Apply to Mr. N. Lachmanec, Woodlands, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Red Fife wheat, selected from breaking. No weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, F. O. B. Redvers. Apply to C. Dauvin, Redvers, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply, Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

**STRAYED**—From W. Blezard, Gainsboro, Sask. one mare, white face and four white legs; also white under body; one brown horse without white on; sweetened on right shoulder. Twenty-five dollars reward for recovery.

## INJURED HOCK

A mare eight years old hurt her leg a year ago at the hock by getting it under a bar in her stall. The hock swelled up about the size of a small football. I have blistered it a great many times but it doesn't do any good. The hock now breaks out itself every few weeks and runs for a few days. The swelling is very hard.—L. N. H.

Ans.—We are very much afraid that we cannot help you to bring about a cure of this hock joint. The entire joint is involved in the destructive inflammatory processes, and probably there is also a fracture of one or more of the small bones entering into the formation of the joint. Perhaps she may raise colts for you; if so she may be profitable. The running sore must be kept clean with a suitable antiseptic. Creolin, 1 part to 40 of boiled water, does very well.

## INDIGESTION

Mare five years old acts very strange. She will paw with her forefeet and sometimes put one foot in the manger. She lies down on her right side. I had to force her to get up. She then turned her head round and looked towards her side. She now turns her head to the right side and tries to bite herself on the flank. She would not eat anything but a bit of green sweet hay out of my hand, nor even drink water. I gave her two doses of sweet nitre, a tablespoonful each time. I then gave her a dose of raw linseed oil. I had previous to her taking sick been feeding her wheat straw, oat straw, a little hay and a few oats. Urine is very scant and difficult to pass. A six-year-old horse showed the same symptoms two weeks previous, but got over it much easier than this one.—W. T.

Ans.—Your horses are suffering from indigestion, the result of feeding straw. To overcome the trouble discontinue the use of straw and feed good hay and oats, with a scalded bran mash once a day during the time they are idle. When you wish to work them discontinue the mashes. It is advisable to administer a purgative to the mare at once. Commence by feeding bran mashes only (no hay or grain) for twelve hours, then give a ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, from 8 to 10 drams; calomel, 1 dram; powdered ginger, 1 dram; soft soap, sufficient to combine the ingredients. Roll up in a piece of soft paper and administer while fasting. The dose of aloes varies according to the weight and age of the mare. Continue to feed the mashes until purgation is established; then discontinue the bran and feed one-half her usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the quantity as the purging ceases until full allowance is reached. She must be kept warm while physicking, and the drinking water should be slightly warmed.

## INFLUENZA

Have a gelding four years old; on 13th noticed him somewhat dull, appetite not as good as usual, but eating fairly well; we thought his teeth were bothering him. On 18th appeared worse, and was failing faster than his sickness warranted; called in a veterinarian, and he pronounced it influenza without other complication. His treatment was prescription 60351 and 60352 for six days; after which he called again and gave venous injections of antitoxin. Next day same; also hypodermic injection of strychnine and some other drug, also left me two pellets of strychnine and two of digitalis, one of each to be given inwardly that night, and the other two next morning. Gave him dose at night, but he was down in morning and couldn't rise, so I did not try to dose him. He died at three o'clock with very little apparent pain. Symptoms after 18th were: loss of appetite, although tempted with a variety last three days only ate a little mash, hay and few potatoes; very weak; was lying down a lot, last few days almost continually; bowels working right, urine frequent, last two days almost continual; eye fairly bright, no discharge from eye or nostril; no cough; when standing would occasionally look towards flank. On 25th rammed his head in corner of stall and dropped as if shot; lay a few minutes, and then got up. Temperature on 18th, 103.4-5;

## The Percheron Society of America

Calls your attention to the fact that the Percheron horse is by far the most popular breed of draft horses in the United States, and rapidly gaining in Canada. The breed that has proved best by fifty years test for American farmers, has value for you. For information, address **WAYNE DINSMORE**, Secretary Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## BURNBANK STOCK FARM SHORT-HORNS AND LEICESTERS

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**—Two bulls: First Choice, 4 years old, sired by Bonnie Charlie, guaranteed sure breeder. Price \$150. Another extra good yearling, sired by First Choice, price \$200.

**LEICESTERS**—Two ram lambs, price, for immediate sale, \$25. Write for fuller particulars. **GEORGE ALLISON, BURNBANK, MAN.** Can ship via C.P.R. or G.T.P.

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Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd Car Shipments our Specialty. Also choice individuals. Yearly testers.

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Write for booklet giving full information.

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**TREES FOR SHELTER**  
DISTRIBUTED BY  
**Dominion Government**

Applications for Trees for planting in 1912 will be received until **MARCH 1, 1911.**

For further particulars apply to **NORMAN M. ROSS**, Chief, Tree Planting Division, Indian Head, Sask.



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

**Duties.** Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. CORY**, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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Absolutely the best way  
to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED  
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" 10 to 30 . . .	10 "
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The first remedy to  
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### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket

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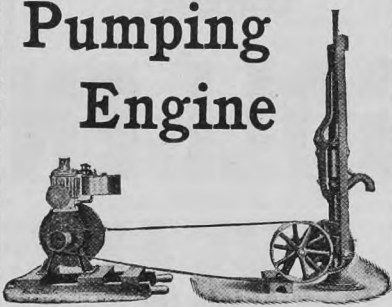
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## AIR-COOLED Pumping Engine



### IS A MARVEL FOR POWER

Will pump any well up to 300 feet deep.

Will run all those hard turning, tire-some hand power machines, such as fanning mill, cream separator, churn, grindstone, etc.

No trouble to start either in winter or summer.

### CANNOT FREEZE UP OR OVERHEAT

Has enclosed crank case with perfect splash lubrication.

A COMPLETE HIGH GRADE  
POWER PLANT, WEIGHING  
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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO  
GIVE SATISFACTION

Write today for catalog and price. If you need a larger size engine, we make them in all sizes, up to 25 h.p. for running saw grinder or threshing machine.

The Manitoba Windmill  
and Pump Co., Ltd.  
BRANDON - - MAN.

24th, 103 3-5; 25th, 102 1-5. Pulse, strong till 25th, when it became weak. We raised this horse. He has always been a hearty feeder and doer, and never to my knowledge missed a feed or had a sick day before, and we know no cause for sickness.

1. Do you consider veterinarian's diagnosis and treatment correct?

2. If not, what do you consider was wrong with horse, and what treatment do you advise if we get another case of the same kind?—J. C.

Ans.—The symptoms you describe would lead us to think that your horse was suffering from influenza, and the treatment given would be correct as far as it is described. As influenza shows itself in so many forms, it would be necessary to treat it and its many complications as they arise, but stimulants and febrifuges are the drugs that are usually indicated.

### HORSE IN POOR CONDITION

My horses have been running on prairie during day time and fed straw morning and night. They are in poor condition and have worms. Please give remedy for eradication of worms so I can give them the dose in their feed, as there are some colts and bronchos in the bunch which would be nasty to drench. Also give a powder or tonic to condition them up after they are rid of the worms, as I want to start feeding them grain immediately and get them into shape for the spring.

### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The best remedy to use for worms in your horses would be a drench of raw linseed oil (of from one to one and a half pints, to which add one and a half ounces of turpentine), according to the size and condition of your horses. But a tablespoonful of the following might be found useful, both to expel the worms and to get them into condition: Ferri sulph, three ounces; gentian, four ounces; salt, five ounces; nux vomica, one ounce. This could be given in a little damp feed night and morning.

## STOCK GOSSIP

### CANADIAN STANDARD-BRED FUTURITIES

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society, held in Toronto on February 2, a futurity proposition, moved by O. B. Sheppard, and seconded by Geo. Pepper, was brought forward. It provides for two Canadian futurities of \$1,000 each, to be raced for at the Canadian National Exhibition, September, 1914, one stake being for a three-year-old pace, and one for three-year-old trot.

The Canadian Standard-bred Society is a new organization, having only been incorporated about the middle of October. Receipts, therefore, have been light, but are increasing rapidly. Officers elected are as follows: President, O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; vice-president, J. Wesley Allison, Morrisburg, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Brant, Ottawa. Directors—W. J. Cowan, Cannington, Ont.; S. H. McBride, Toronto, Ont.; C. J. Rochon, Winnipeg, Man.; J. M. Baldwin, Killarney, Man.; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; J. A. Childs, Eglinton, Ont.; Duncan Brown, Iona, Ont.; W. P. Kearney, Montreal; Howard Ashley, Foxboro, Ont.; W. R. Crossen, Cobourg, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; and Dr. W. E. Baker, Hamilton, Ont. The executive committee comprises the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and Messrs. Cowan, McBride and Pepper.

### PONY FANCIERS MEET

The annual meeting of the Dominion Pony Society was held in Toronto, February 2. President A. E. Major was in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary W. J. Stark, and adopted. The secretary then read his annual address, which was very optimistic of the future of the pony-breeding industry of this country. While this was only the second year since the inauguration of the pony register in Canada, it was most gratifying to the members of the society to be able to report that during the year just closed, 102 registrations were received, and \$185.85 paid to the ac-

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions, fillies and Hackney ponies is now in my stables at Markham, Ont. I have the biggest range of selection in Canada. I have several of the most noted Scotch sires brought in this lot out.

I can show more size, more quality, more character and better breeding than has been seen in one stable in Canada. Both stallions and fillies are the kind that are needed in the Canadian West. I have twenty fillies at Yellow Grass, Sask., which will be priced right.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

## AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE HORSES AT SPERLING, MAN.

At 1 o'clock p. m., March 9

Princess May (imp.) [15822], in foal to Grecian.

Cardinal Lady (imp.) [11358], a fine show mare of size and quality; also a young stallion from this mare, sired by Baron Ross.

The great show and breeding stallion, Grecian (14695) [10008], will be offered. He is a sure breeder and has size and substance.

Matched teams, other livestock and farm implements also will be sold.

Alex. Davidson - Sperling, Man.

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### PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS

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WESTBOURNE, MAN.



## DOUNE LODGE CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

70 Head to pick from. Judge  
the Stock by their Show Yard  
Record in the last four years.

Prices Reasonable

BRYCE & SONS  
ARCOLA, SASK.



## STALLIONS OF QUALITY

Two Sure Breeders, a Percheron and a Belgian.  
For Sale at Right Prices.

These stallions are the right stamp for the Canadian West, weighing a ton or over each. They also have the breeding.

For two years they have stood at Culross, and prospective buyers can see the quality of stock left.

This season, at our farm, 17 mares out of 18 are in foal. At one stand 50 out of 60 mares bred are now paid for and sure in foal.

If you want the right kind of sire at the right price come and see these. We are only half a mile from the station.

They will be sold on good notes. To the right party two payments will be granted.

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CULROSS, MAN.

## Registered Percherons For Sale



IMP. ROBOSSE

Eight Years Head of Stud

American and home-bred stock to select from, weighing from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds, and ages from one to eight years; also one good Hackney.

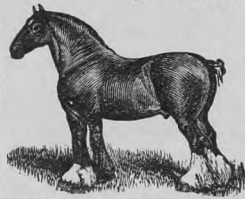
Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes, of which over fifty were firsts. At Regina in 1910 our eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

**CLEARWATER STOCK FARM**  
W. E. & R. C. Upper North Portal, Sask.  
Branch Barn: Calgary, Alta.



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Union Stock Yards, TORONTO, ONT.



### The Great Annual Auction Sale of 75 IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

will be held this year on

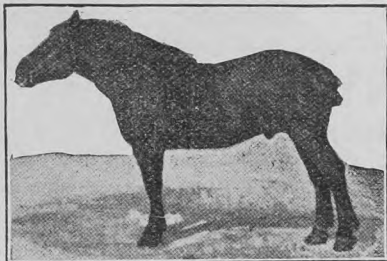
**TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1911**

Stallions, Mares, Mares in Foal and Fillies

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

## Imported Percherons

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM FRANCE



HERISSON' (Imp.)

3 years old, weight 1925 lbs.

We are offering four Percheron stallions for sale, ages two and three years. Our prices will suit all purchasers, as these horses were personally selected in France. No commissions are paid. We buy from the breeder and sell direct to the purchasers.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

GREEN MEADOW STUD FARM

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### CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We are landing an importation of Percheron colts, bred in the purple, rising three years. These colts weigh from 1,750 to 1,950, and have been running in the corn stalks, not one having been in a stable this winter, except in very bad weather. Not one has ever had a shoe on, nor been near a showing, and yet the poorest one of these colts would be in the money in any showing in Western Canada. If you want a stallion raised under natural conditions; that has the size, bone and constitution to stand unusual hardships, and that has not been pampered and stuffed till he is ruined for breeding purposes, write us for more definite description of these horses.

We have some Choice Imported CLYDE FILLIES, in Foal, for Sale at our Home Barn.

Fair and Honest Treatment to All  
Every Horse Sold Guaranteed Write NOW

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## Manitoba Winter Fair

AND

### Fat Stock Show, Provincial Poultry Show

### and Seed Grain Fair, Brandon

March 11-13-14-15-16-17, 1911

\$7000.00 IN PREMIUMS \$7000.00

The Great Winter Livestock Exposition of Western Canada.

COME TO THIS GREAT SHOW

Annual conventions of livestock associations of Manitoba.

Single Fare West one way, first-class fare for round trip in effect from all stations in the province of Manitoba and from Yorkton, Melville, Neudorf, Wolseley, Montmartre, Stoughton, Estevan, and east thereof in the province of Manitoba. Standard certificates apply to all other points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Livestock will be carried to the fair at full tariff rates and return free.

Entries close February 28th. For further information apply to the secretary.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon PRESIDENT Andrew Graham, Pomeroy VICE-PRESIDENT  
W. I. SMALE, Secretary and Manager

countant for fees and membership. The demand for ponies is constantly on the increase, and is far greater than the supply. The treasurer's report showed a total expenditure for the year of \$412.93, and a cash balance on hand at the end of the year, of \$142.52. A resolution was passed proposing to horse shows and fair boards that the standard height for ponies should be fourteen hands. It is suggested that a cob class might be provided for animals between fourteen hands and 14.2. It was also decided to accept for registration in the Canadian Pony Book all ponies eligible for registration on the American Pony Studbook.

A grant of \$50 was made to the Canadian National Exhibition towards the prize list for the pony classes, W. J. Stark being appointed the representative of the society on the exhibition board. The election of the board of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Honorary president, Charles E. Stone; president, A. E. Major. Directors—Robt. Graham, E. C. H. Tisdale, Theo. McGillivray, J. M. Gardhouse, A. Milne, W. I. Elder, W. H. Knowlton, H. M. Robinson, W. R. Mead and W. J. Langdon.

### DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held last week at Toronto. In opening the meeting the president, John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont., suggested that the association give an expression of opinion on the supposed effect reciprocity would have on the cattle trade, and gave the directors some facts on which a policy for the changed conditions might be based. The question was discussed at some length, but no action taken.

John Bright, Myrtle, said that two incompatible presumptions had been expressed on the effects of the tariff changes. It had been said that living would be made cheaper, and that better prices would be obtained for cattle. He thought that a greater exportation of cattle to the United States would result. This would hurt the export trade to Great Britain, and he thought that American cattle in some cases would be shipped as Canadian cattle. This would tend to have the Canadian cattle trade lose its individuality.

The annual report of the officers showed that five cars of purebred livestock were shipped westward. These comprised horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

The financial statement showed a cash balance of \$618.69.

The following officers were elected: Directors—John Gardhouse, Highfield, and Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Auditor, W. G. Lindsay. Representatives to fair boards—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, John Gardhouse; Western Fair, London, A. W. Smith, M.P.; Maple Lodge, and J. E. Myers; Central Canadian Fair, Ottawa, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., and W. A. Wallace; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, J. Gardhouse, J. Bright (Myrtle), W. Ballantyne (Stratford) and R. S. Stevenson (Ancaster); Eastern Ontario Livestock and Poultry Show, Peter White (Pembroke), J. H. Grisdale (Ottawa) and J. F. Stephen (Huntingdon, Que.).

### DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS

The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Toronto on February 6, about one hundred members being present. Gross receipts for the year were reported as \$11,358.19.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. White, Pembroke; vice-president, H. Smith, Exeter; second vice-president, P. M. Brett, Regina; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Pettit, and registrar, R. G. T. Hitchman, of Ottawa.

\* \* \*

Every livestock man should make it a point to attend the spring stock show in his own province, and if possible visit the others. The spring shows are the strongest livestock fixtures. The dates are: Brandon, March 11 to 17; Regina, March 20 to 24; Calgary, April 17 to 20.

## Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

**CALVES** RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK  
BOOKLET FREE  
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

## IMPORTED SUFFOLK STALLIONS

Including a prize winner at Woodbridge Suffolk Horse Show, Suffolk, Eng., in March, 1910, two years old; present weight about 1,750 pounds; should weigh 2,200 pounds when developed. Other choice stallions on hand. All horses thoroughly acclimatized after ten months' residence in the West. Inspection invited.

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**48 BREEDS** Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c. for fine 100-page 17th Annual Poultry Book.  
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**3 SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY**  
and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c.  
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 919, Freeport, Ill.



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**Aluminum Ear Markers**

are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address

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**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**

## LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



## Registered Clydesdale Stallion

### "Drumcleugh"

Foaled 1907—Alberta bred—good draft type—thoroughly broken to work—well mannered—good mover—sound Price reasonable.

TERMS EASY

**GLEN BROS.**

Didsbury - Alberta

## The J.C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

Box 32 JOHN CLARK, JR. Gleichen, Alta.

## Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages

**Geo. Rankin & Sons**

OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

SHORTHORNS

## Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

Box 1283 R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon Phone 376  
C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.



## J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm

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Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale

## Large English Berkshires



Breeding stock, closely related to England's greatest Herd, owned by "Duchess of Devonshire." For sale, Boars and Sows, all ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE, CAYLEY, ALTA.

## RUGBY BERKSHIRES

We are booking orders now for young boars and sows, not akin. Twelve large matured sows are due to farrow within a few weeks. They are bred to our stock boars, Stratton (imported) and the first prize yearling boar at Brandon in 1910.

McGREGOR & BOWMAN  
Forrest, Man.

## McDONALD'S YORKSHIRES

20 Yorkshire sows, eight months old, of same breeding as those awarded two firsts at Brandon Fall Fair, 1910. They are now bred to the boar that won first in class under one year at Brandon summer fair, 1910.

\$30.00 each until February 15th.

A. D. McDONALD

Napinka, - - - Man.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding stock bred from imported and prize winning individuals. Will book orders for spring pigs. Pedigrees registered.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Choice cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS—Eggs, \$2 per setting.

SEED POTATOES—Early Wonder, early, mealy and heavy yielders; 8 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Ship May 1st. For price per bushel and other varieties write

T. E. BOWMAN

HIGH RIVER, - - - ALTA.

## COLD IN HEAD CATARRH

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD

DR. MARSHALL'S

CATARRH SNUFF

25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. H. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

## AFTER THIRTY YEARS

(Continued from page 260)

often followed the fortunes of their employers for generations, and have the welfare of their charges as much at heart as their masters. The farmer knows what he wants for sires, and pays big figures to get them, or sends the females long distances, and pays heavy service fees to mate them as he wishes.

And while speaking of stock, I must express my pleasure at seeing the splendid specimens of the dual purpose Shorthorn (of which some deny the existence). Such udders; such performers at the pail; such roomy frames well covered with flesh; and when dry so easily fattened!

I wish we had more of them on this side, but first we must grow the succulent feed, and provide clean, well ventilated barns to get the same results.

As I generally keep a few sheep, I was naturally interested in the price of wool, and that made me wonder: How is it that the Canadian manufacturer who pays us about half what the English farmer gets, and who has a big tariff in his favor, cannot compete with his English rival, but is clamoring for a still heavier duty?

While visiting an old friend who is manager and part owner of a large spinning mill, he pointed to huge bales of waste, viz., dust, short ends, and refuse from hemp and flax, which were being carted to the station, saying: "I was burning that to get rid of it, till I received an order from a Canadian blanket manufacturer for it to mix with his woollen blankets, and now I am making \$5.00 per ton out of it."

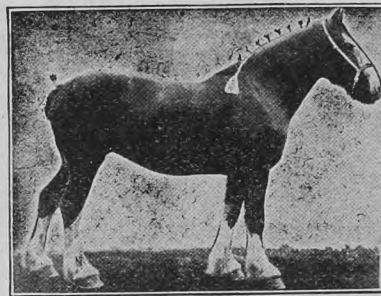
On talking with several Americans who were over on a pleasure trip, I found they were nearly all taking back some English cloth to make up into suits. They said they could buy tailor made suits in London better and cheaper than they could buy the cloth in America, and it was only the style, that prevented them from having all their clothes made in England.

We hear much about the old country going to the dogs, but I certainly saw no sign of it. Free trade does not seem to have been the curse some would have us think: English trade is brisk and steadily increasing, and the manufacturers' methods and machinery must be up-to-date, as they continue to turn out goods that are acknowledged by unprejudiced people to be the best in the world. They also seem to be content with considerably less profits than their Canadian and American rivals.

My stay was all too short to see a tithe of what I wished, but although the beauties and love of the dear old land, were strong upon me "The call of the West" was stronger still, and I was not content till I had set foot on Manitoba soil again. "ANGLO-CANADIAN."

## A DAY AT GLENCARNOCK FARM

A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE visited Glencarnock Stock Farm last week, the home of Canada's premier Aberdeen-Angus herd. Glencarnock Farm lies three and a half miles southwest of Brandon, in the heart of the noted farming district of which the Wheat City is the hub. It comprises a section, half of which is seeded to pasture, to Western rye, brome and timothy, and the other half cropped to provide grain, coarse feeds and roots. The equipment and buildings are very complete. The stables are roomy, well lighted, amply provided with large box stalls, floored in cement and equipped with an automatic system of water supply. A drilled well furnishes a never failing supply of pure water, which is pumped by gasoline engine to a tank in the loft above the stable and distributed as required to the individual drinking bowls. The young stock is run mostly in large boxes in a shed, eight or ten running in a box and going out each day for water and the outside air and sunshine. They find this system of wintering the young stock highly satisfactory at Glencarnock, the cattle going into the boxes when winter sets in and making and tramping down a great mass of manure, which is not hauled out until just before the break of spring, when the sleighs are backed into the sheds and the manure hauled to the field. The heifers and young bulls do splendidly in these quarters fed on straw, hay, roots and a



STURDY ROSE—Sire, Prince Sturdy

## PARK MAINS CLYDESDALES

FOR SALE, some splendid Mares and Stallions, bred from imported stock that have won championships at the Horse Shows in the West and in Scotland.

These are Canadian Bred Clydesdales. Why are they not as good, or better, than imported horses? They have size and quality and are of the best breeding. I can sell first-class horses at about half the price asked for imported stock.

TERMS GIVEN TO RESPONSIBLE BUYERS

**R. H. MILLER**

"PARK MAINS"

Lumsden - - - Sask.



GOLD MEDAL

## MEADOW BANK FARM Clydesdales For Sale

My 1910 importation of stallions and mares were selected personally out of show rings in Scotland and are prize winners themselves, besides being from sires and dams of choice breeding. They are by such sires as Golden Pride, by Baron's Pride; Baron o' Buchlyvie, Royal Blend, Diana's Prince, Scotland King, Scott's Hero, Clan Forbes and Royal Edward, combining size, style, quality and excellent underpinning; in one sentence, ideal Clydesdales.

PHONE 153, RING 3

**Peter Horn, Regina, Sask.**

## OAK LAWN FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.

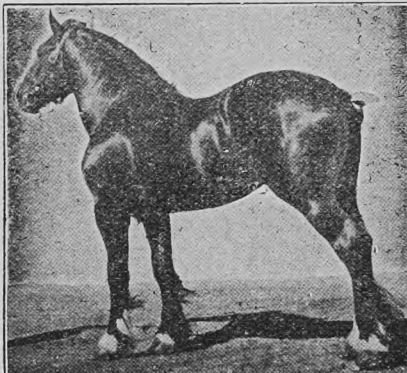
HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES

## SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds, to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochrane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

**JOHN STOTT**



Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion

## Golden West Stock Farm



## Clydesdale Stallions

We have a very fine selection of both imported and home bred of all ages.

Come and see them, or at least get our prices and particulars before you buy.

Prices Reasonable  
Terms Liberal

We also always have on hand choice imported and home bred Clydesdale fillies and mares. You should see our large stock of select Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages.

## P. M. BREDT & SONS

EDENWOLD P. O.

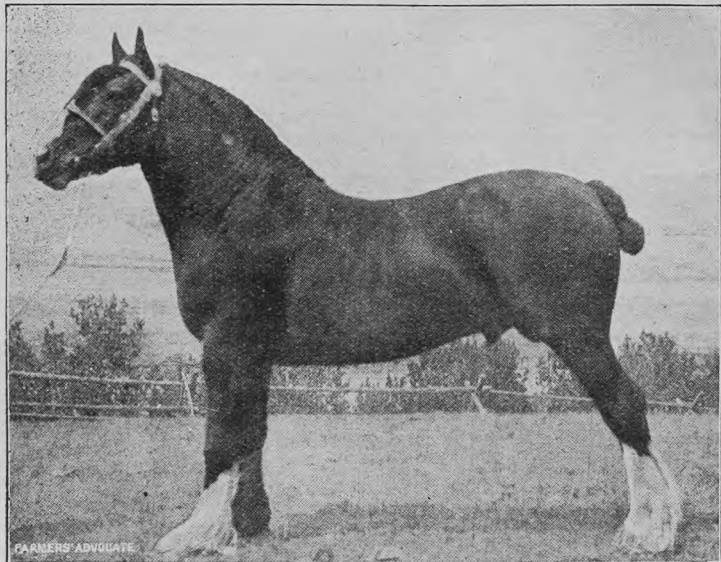
BALGONIE R. R. STATION C. P. R.

**SASK.**

**Mention the Advocate when you reply to any advertisement**



## WE OFFER AT LOW FIGURES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE



AUTONOMY

**CLYDESDALE STALLION, "AUTONOMY" [4902]**—Sire, Matchless, by McQueen; dam, Eva Charming, by Lord Charming; six years. Sure, sound, a good mover, broken to work and range.

**THOROUGHBRED STALLION, "DORANDO" 59237-274**—Sire, Lofrasco, by Love Wisely; dam, Shimna, by Hammond, rising three years. A beautiful colt, second at Calgary, broken and ready for training or service.

**FRENCH COACH STALLION, "BOLIVAR" 4173-(11)**—Sire, "Brigadier," whose grandsire, "Fuschia," was one of the greatest horses France ever owned; dam, Gulnare, by Perfection, sire of more champions and prize winners than any horse living or dead. Four years, 17 h. h., 1,450 pounds. Great actor, sure, sound, broken and kind.

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES, 1,600 LBS., AND FILLIES**, two years and up, \$300 to \$500.

**MIXED CARLOAD** light mares and Clyde geldings, 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. Write for prices.

## BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH

Cochrane,

Alta.

# CLYDESDALES PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

I have one of the best strings of these breeds in Western Canada. This is the barn from which to get stallions 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in the West. Prices from \$1,000 up, and the very best guarantee with every horse—60 per cent. breeding guarantee on all my stallions.

## Two years' time given to responsible parties

I have sold more stallions this season than any other barn in Manitoba. This shows that **I sell right**. I do not ask excessive prices, like others in the business. I sell at the lowest possible living prices. Buyers are foolish to give \$2,000 or \$2,500 to a slick stallion peddler, when they can buy for less money—and just as good, if not better, stock.

## ANOTHER CARLOAD ON THE WAY AND TO BE HERE BY JANUARY 30th

COME, COMPARE PRICES  
AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

## D. SHAW ANDERSON

Langdales, Airdrie, Scotland

BRANDON, MAN.

little grain. Some of the cows also run in these boxes until calving time. Violet 3rd of Congash, a cow probably without a peer in America, is spending the winter in a box stall with seven heifers. Besides the main cattle barn and the shed mentioned, is a combined sheep house and piggery. The sheep are fed in the shed and outside in the yard, the doors always being open. This winter a deck-load of ranch lambs is being fattened. The ration consists of chaff and corn meal and shorts, fed equal parts, fed mixed with the chaff in troughs.

The experiment promises to be highly satisfactory. The lambs are coming on in fine shape and will be ready for market in the course of a few weeks. The purebred Suffolk flock numbers about sixty head. Already one ewe has dropped a pair of lambs, though the bulk of the flock will not lamb until April or May. The purebreds are fed straw, hay, a little grain and some roots, run outside practically all the time and are big, strong and healthy. In the piggery some Yorkshire grades are being fattened for market; fine, long, straight pigs of the ideal bacon type. The bunch should furnish some contestants for the bacon hog honors at the coming Winter Fair.

But the Angus overshadow everything else at Glencarnock. Mr. McGregor went into cattle breeding with the idea of owning some of the best specimens of these black Scotch cattle that could be purchased on either side of the water, of getting the best, of breeding them to produce better Angus still. It was an ambitious undertaking, in view of the number of excellent herds of Aberdeen-Angus already established in America, but one cannot look over the cattle now in the Glencarnock barns without being convinced that the project is proceeding in the direction of the point aimed at.

The herd is headed by the four-year-old bull, Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook, a bull of the Queen Mother family, purchased by Mr. McGregor at the International last fall. He is a great, lengthy bull, level and splendidly covered on top, deep in the rib and thick, through, one of the kind that leaves the big, smooth steers. The female list is a lengthy one and includes representatives of the noted females of the breed, the Queen Mothers, Ericas, Blackbirds, Pride of Aberdeen, Heatherbloom, Bruce Hill Violets and so on. Queen Mother Johnson 4th, by Leroy, is one representative of the family of her name that Westerners will have a chance of seeing at next summer's shows. Of the Ericas there is Glenmere Erica 3rd, a yearling, bought in Chicago, sired by Morning Star, out of Erona Mac 5th, of the Eisa branch of the Ericas; Edith Erica (imported), the first prize junior yearling at the International last fall, a smooth, round heifer, bred by the Countess of Seafield. The Blackbirds find worthy representation in two excellent heifers purchased in the South, in December, Glenmere Blackbird 6th, by Morning Star, and Blackbird Rose 5th, by Postscript Alta. Westerners also will recollect the four-year-old Black Rose, shown two years ago, now in the breeding division, where she is making a record for herself and proving that milk production is not an unusual function in the Aberdeen-Angus.

The Aberdeens have to their credit Pride of Groveland 34th, three years old; Pride of Cherokee, two years old, and Alta's Pride, two years old, the last named already a winner at Western exhibitions, the first named two included in the purchase made in the United States in December. The Heatherblooms have Carrie Bloom, purchased at the Rosenguft sale in Iowa in the fall, and the Bruce Hill Violets are represented by Woodlawn May, a two-year-old heifer sired by Prince Ito, the ten thousand dollar bull at Chicago, and a noted prize winner on both sides of the Atlantic. The above mentioned do not include all representatives of the families named, and are merely singled out to show the breeding of these various lines.

The show herd is a splendid aggregation. Heading it, of course, comes Violet 3rd of Congash, the six-year-old cow that contested championship honors at the International last December, and which, in the opinion of many, is

## DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS



For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

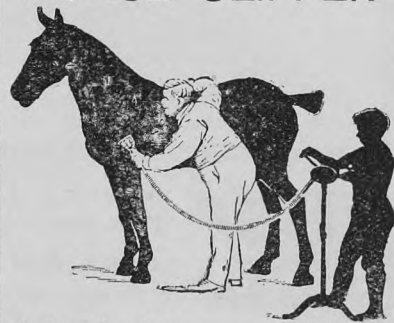
**W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM**  
WAYNE, ILL.

## CHOICE CLYDESDALE HORSES

**SHORTHORN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE** at prices below real value. Also car load of grade Shorthorn stockers and springers.

**J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.**

## THE BURMAN NO. 17 HORSE CLIPPER



Enclosed Gear Type. Ball Bearing Featherweight Shaft.

**BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT**

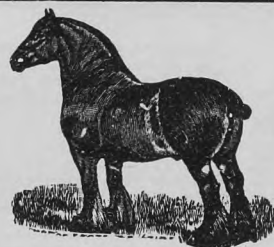
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## HOGATE

The Chief of All

Just as the Canadian Indian chose his "chieftain" for deeds of valor in war, and wisdom in times of peace, so has **J. B. Hogate**, because of fair dealing, been chosen by the Canadian of today as the "chief of stallion importers."

### THE SECRET

J. B. Hogate is a direct importer, owns his own barns, buys for cash, and, as a result, is in a position to sell at the lowest price, and give buyers most liberal terms.

### INVITATION

Visitors to The Manitoba Winter Fair are cordially invited to call at the Brandon barns. They are located near the fair buildings.

Correspondence solicited.

**J. B. Hogate**  
719 13th Street  
Brandon, Man.



## HAD HEART TROUBLE NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Bessie Kinsley, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any smothering feeling or hot flushes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.


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## ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

Mr. M. C. Weightman, Mount Bethel, Man. writes April 3 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings"

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### SAVES HIM!

Cure your horse of any Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness with a \$1 bottle of

**KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**

Used by thousands for 40 years. One man writes—Middle Hainesville, N.B., June 21, 1909 "I have used your Spavin Cure for 10 years and find it the greatest remedy on earth for man and beast." Sherman Jones.

No telling when your horse will lame itself. Get Kendall's today and keep it handy. Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—tells how to cure all horse troubles. Free—at dealers or write us.

**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

## THOMSON & KENNEDY

BARRISTERS, ETC.

Wolseley, Sask.

Money to Loan at Current Rates

the most typical Aberdeen-Angus female in America. Then comes Our Pretty Rose, third in her class at Chicago. Glencarnock Inez 4th of a class of thirty-six calves; Elm Park Matilda, the Bowman heifer; Sunnyside Inez, one of Western Canada's champions, and Marie of Auchnaguie, the imported full sister of Maramere.

One point that strongly impresses the visitor to Glencarnock Farm is the method followed in handling the purebred herd. To build up a breeding, not an exhibition herd, is the object aimed for in every case. The cows and heifers are fed and managed to keep them growthy and thrifty, not with the object of forcing growth to win showing honors. To this end they are bred usually at nineteen or twenty months and drop their first calf before the age of three years. They are fed bulky fodder, roots and a minimum grain ration. In summer, except when at the shows, they go to the pasture. It is such management as this that builds up a breeding herd and enables one to procure stock from championship animals.

They grow a lot of hay and turnips and buy large quantities of straw. Last year the turnip crop was up in the thousands of bushels and this year alfalfa will be sown, some thirty acres of it, a field put to corn and a silo put up. The ration fed this winter consists of straw, wild and domestic hay, and a mixture of ground oats, corn and barley, equal parts, mixed a day ahead, layers of sliced turnips being mixed with the chop, and the mass left standing in the feeding room for next day. The fattening steers, of which there are fifteen head, receive about a gallon a feed of the grain three times a day. Among these fifteen steers is a particularly likely purebred, of which more will be heard when the purebred steer classes are called out at the coming Winter Fair. Some of the grades, too, will be worth watching, if Mr. McGregor decides to enter them in the grade steer classes.



### CARING FOR SAND CHERRIES

How should I look after some Dakota sand cherry trees? The trees are now two years old from seed. They were replanted in the fall, and last year grew about one and a half feet high. They stand in rows about one foot apart. What cultivation should they get? How large will they be before they begin to bear?—K. M.

Ans.—These trees should be transplanted in the spring as soon as the ground is in condition, placing them in rows five to six feet apart each way. Six feet is better than five, where there is plenty of room. Keep the ground free from grass and weeds by surface cultivation. These cherries frequently fruit at two years; that is, a considerable percentage of them will fruit at two years, to a limited extent. They are early and abundant fruiters, best adapted to light soil, and great drouth-resisters. Fruit appears on one-year-old wood. Give about the same pruning and general treatment as the currant.

Man.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

### POTATO VARIETIES AND PLANTING

With the land prepared for potatoes the next thing to consider is the variety for setting. First, consider the varieties suitable for local conditions. Neighbors with similar soils are ready to uphold their respective varieties as being the best in the country. Before passing an opinion, however, it is necessary to have experimented considerably with different varieties. There is not an outstanding variety which is pre-eminently suited for Manitoba. The following varieties are grown largely, and hence can be recommended. They

## CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

FOR SALE—Eight Clydesdale mares, four imported and four Canadian-bred, including one filly foal; three Canadian-bred mares in foal to Adonis (imp.), also for sale. Percheron offering includes the stallion, Anacreon (imp.), first prize stallion Regina, 1909, and three imported mares in foal to Anacreon.

This stock is for immediate sale, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Visitors met at Pense, by appointment.

GLENBURN FARM

W. C. SWANSTON

Pense, Sask.

## For Immediate Sale

Thirty yearling and two shear Leicester ewes, heavy in lamb to some of the best rams of the breed. Price, \$30.00 each, f. o. b. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded and return charges paid. Can ship direct over C. N. R., C. P. R., G. T. P. or G. N. R.

Wa-Wa-Dell Farm

A. J. MACKAY

MACDONALD, MAN.



### CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name and address and any number required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



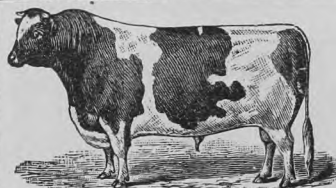
## GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL

STROME, ALTA.



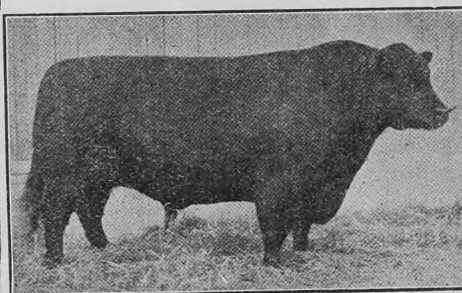
## HOLSTEINS

Am offering five Bulls, four fit for service; also three choice Heifers, rising two years, in calf to son of De Kol's Second Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, over 31 pounds butter in seven days, and whose dam, De Kol Second, was seven years World's Champion Butter Cow.

H. GEORGE CAYLEY, ALTA.

## Glencarnock Stock Farm

Home of Canada's Premier Herd of  
Aberdeen Angus Cattle



Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook

Herd headed by Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook (4625), champion two-year-old at Chicago in 1903. Breeding cows include such noted prize winners as Violet 3rd of Congash (imp.) (4026), Pride of Cherokee (4005), Our Pretty Rose (imp.) (4027), Marie of Auchnaguie (imp.) (2500), and representatives of such famous families as Queen Mother, Erica, Blackbird, Heather Bloom, Pride of Aberdeen.

Young stock for sale. Send for our catalogue. Visitors always welcome.

## Jas. D. McGregor, Prop.

BRANDON - - - MAN.

ROBERT BROWN, Herdsman

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Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

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## Regenerated Abundance Oats

These oats were grown by us on new land, from seed Purchased from the Garton Seed Co., Seed Breeders of England, at a cost of \$2.00 per bushel

An Exhibit of the above was shown at Saltcoats Seed Fair, Nov. 21st and 22nd, 1910, and it was awarded the First Prize, scoring the full number of points allowed for purity and freedom from weed seeds. Also awarded First Prize at Agricultural Societies' Seed Fair at Debuc, Sask., December 7th, 1910, and First Prize at the Seed Fair at Morden, Man. December 9th, 1910.

These pedigree oats outyield all others from 20% to 40%.

APPLY

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.



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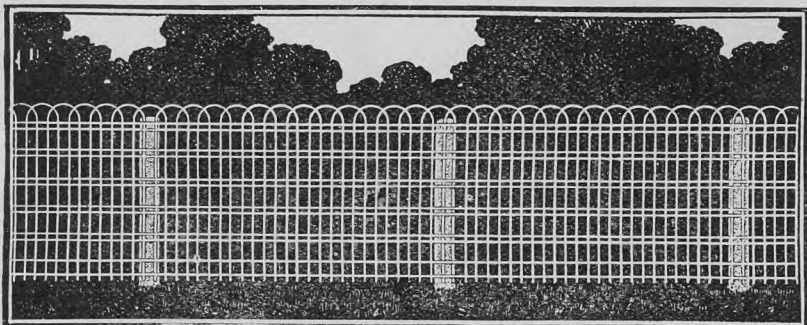
and in all lands under the sun—in all conditions of life—by generation after generation—the safest and most reliable family remedy the world has ever known is Beecham's Pills. The good these unequalled health regulators have done, in the quick relief of humans suffering and the prevention of serious sicknesses, is beyond calculation.

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can do the same sort of good for you, and for your family. Beecham's Pills do their beneficent work in accordance with Nature's laws. Try a few doses just as soon as physical trouble shows itself and see how immediately effective they are—see how quickly the whole bodily system will be benefited. Then you will know for your own good, why Beecham's Pills are

## The Greatest Family Remedy Known

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**PAY \$2.40 Monthly**

Combination Gem Phonograph, with 6 two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$23.70.

Fireside outfit, \$32.80; Standard outfit, \$43.20; Home outfit, \$57.40, etc., etc.

Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C. O. D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad. We have second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, two minute 25c.; four minute, 45c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c. each only. Indestructible 4 minute records, 65c.

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Three Fall Payments Arranged

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This Columbia in beautiful modern cabinet with largest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

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freight paid, including 16 large selections (8 double discs) of your own choice.

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Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections \$26.40, \$55.00, \$75.00 and upwards. Double Discs, 2 different selections, 85c.; new velvet finish, last for ever. All languages. Imported British records now ready.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada—Whole sale and retail

have all given satisfactory results not many miles from the city of Winnipeg, Carman No. 1, Late Puritan, Clay Rose: Early Rose, Green Mountain, Early Ohio and Bovee.

The Carman No. 1 is the best shape of any potato I have grown, and although not the earliest is pronounced at Ottawa to be the best all-around variety they grow. It is rarely that we find a crop of such uniformity of size, smoothness, and with shallow "eyes." The Early Ohio is an old standard variety and is the earliest of those mentioned, but it is not equal to the Carman No. 1, in my estimation.

Probably one of the most important features of potato culture is the cutting of the sets. I have used a mechanical cutter with considerable success, but I prefer hand-cutting, provided those engaged will give full and careful attention to their work. If possible, plant sets which have not previously sprouted, as this weakens the seed and the resulting plant is not as vigorous. With regard to the number of "eyes" to leave in each set, it is largely a matter of opinion, but as a general rule larger potatoes and fewer in number, with less small ones, come from leaving one "eye," but it is safer to leave two, or even three, as oftentimes the careless potato cutter will have allowed his knife to injure the solitary "eye," which will not sprout, and an uneven stand is the result. Cut them into square blocks, exercising care to split the "rose" end both directions. Another extremely important point to observe is the lapse of time between cutting and planting. If allowed to remain uncovered they lose a great deal of moisture, and experiments go to show that the yield is materially affected. Sets covered promptly after they were cut yielded 302 bushels per acre, while those allowed to stand two days, exposed to the sun and air, only yielded 202 bushels per acre, proving conclusively how detrimental it is to allow the sets to be exposed to the weather.

With regard to the best method of doing the planting I strongly recommend, if you intend growing upwards of five acres, to do so by means of a potato planter. These can be purchased fairly cheap. And they do the work very satisfactorily if properly manipulated. A common method among the farmers is to open the furrows, drop sets by hand, and close with the plow, but this is not the best method, as on warm days there is a great loss of moisture, and a recurrence of labor. I have grown a larger number of acres, using a potato planter, and was quite pleased with its work. The planting was done quite evenly, provided the sets were the proper shape and the right size.

The best results are obtained by planting twelve inches apart. This will necessitate from fifteen to eighteen bushels of seed per acre, if properly cut. Care should be exercised in covering the sets with the proper quantity of earth, in the majority of cases four to six inches is about right. As soon as the sets are in the ground, harrow crossways to level the surface and save the land from drying out. Potatoes require a great deal of moisture to produce the largest yield. It is significant to note, nevertheless, that low-lying, undrained soil saturated with stagnant water, is anything but suitable for potato culture. It is a mistaken idea that once the sets are in the ground the next operation will be to harvest them. Experience has caused me to believe that only about thirty per cent. of the labor has been accomplished, and it is certain that the yield depends largely upon the attention given from this period until they have reached maturity.

M.A.C.

J. H. EVANS.

## VARIETIES OF CHERRIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

By J. T. Bealby, author of "Fruit Ranch in British Columbia."

### ARTICLE II.

The cherry, although very tolerant as regards soil and climatic conditions, is very intolerant of physical disturbance. Once planted, it does not like being moved or to have its roots interfered with. Another well established fact is that the younger the cherry tree the more readily will it recover from any violent interference with its vital energies. In other words, an infant

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

## Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



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### the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

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Trinidad Lake Asphalt is natural asphalt, full of life and vigor that are put in and kept there by the oily nature of this asphalt. Genasco is made of this natural asphalt, and has all its permanent weather-resisting qualities which keep it lastingly waterproof.

Roofings that you don't know about are risky. Their looks are apt to deceive you. Be on the safe side, and get Genasco Roofings—mineral or smooth surface. Fully guaranteed.

The Kant-leak Kleet insures the perfect application of roofing—makes seams water-tight without smeary cement, and prevents leaks from nail-holes. Ask your dealer for Genasco with Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll. Look for the hemisphere trademark. Write us for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

### The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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### Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Roofing

Trinidad Lake Asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

F. H. McGavin Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



## "More Potatoes"

From ground planted secured by use of The KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate, a simple, strong, durable machine. Write for CATALOG, price, etc. A. J. PLATT, MFR. BOX 1 STERLING, ILL.

## Standard Among Drilling Machines

The oldest established manufacturers, the largest line of drilling machines and tools, and 41 years of successful operation in nearly every country in the world, make



## American Drilling Machines

Standard the world over. For every possible condition of earth and rock drilling and mineral prospecting we make a drill especially designed for the requirement.

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## The POWER'S Well-Boring and Drilling Machine

It rotates its own drill. The tools drop through center of platform.



Bores 100 feet in 10 hours, and drills through the hardest rock, all done with the same machine, which is mounted on wheels and run by horse power, no hired help required.

Twenty years use have proven this the lightest draft, easiest to operate, and most profitable of any well rig. Easy terms; write for free catalog.

Lisle Mfg. Co. Box 539 Clarinda, Iowa



# SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighted 135 Pounds—  
Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

tree is less resentful of transplanting than a tree two years old, and a tree two years old less resentful than a tree that is three years old. Consequently the best tree to select for planting when laying out a cherry orchard is the one-year-old tree. You may indeed plant a two-year-old tree, but the risk of failure with it is greater than if you plant a one-year-old tree.

Another matter of paramount importance when selecting your young cherry trees is to see that they have grown from buds grafted on a suitable stock. Of these there are three in general use—the Mazzard, Mahaleb and Myrabolan—all varieties of wild cherry. The first of the three is but little used now by nurserymen. They generally prefer the third, the Myrabolan, though the Mahaleb is still extensively employed. Either of these is a satisfactory stock, so far as the prospective cherry grower is concerned. Young trees for planting, almost equally good, are obtained by root grafting on the same two stocks. Some nurserymen adopt yet another method of propagation. They prefer to raise cherry seedlings on which to bud the named varieties, the seedlings being planted when one year old in the places where the future fruiting cherry trees are to grow and bear fruit. The budding is done when the seedlings have completed their second year's growth. The

advantage of this system arises from the fact that the seedling is said not to be subject to sun-scald, or frost injury or gummosis.

The trees, whatever the variety, may be planted from 20 to 35 feet apart every way, the best distances being 24 to 30 feet for the sweet cherries, and 4 or 5 feet less for the sour varieties.

### BROAD CLASSIFICATION

Cherries are broadly classified into two divisions: (1) sweet (or Bigarreau) cherries, and (2) sour (Morello, or Kentish) cherries. The former are the dessert fruit, though one light-skinned variety, Royal Ann, is very extensively used for canning and in the manufacture of the liqueur known as Maraschino. The latter are used almost exclusively for canning or preserving. The sweet varieties which are of most importance commercially are the Royal Ann, Bing, Lambert and Black Tartarian. The first named, Royal Ann, generally known in Europe as Napoleon Bigarreau, is more extensively grown than any other variety. This is due not only to its value as a canning fruit, but also to its fine flavor, its large size and its handsome appearance. The other three varieties are all black, or at any rate dark-skinned cherries. Bing and Lambert, which follow the Black Tartarian in the order of ripening, are remarkable for their large size and splendid shipping qualities.

The sour, or Morello, class of cherries embrace the Dukes (May Duke and Late Duke), Early Richmond, Olivet, Ostheim and Montmorency. There is another variety of sweet cherry which has been extensively planted in the past, namely, Governor Wood, a smallish, light-skinned fruit. Its chief recommendations are earliness of fruiting, and its heavy and consistent yield; but in comparison with the other varieties of sweet cherry named it is decidedly inferior in quality, size and flavor, and does not possess anything like the same good keeping and shipping properties.

(Note.—The next article will deal with cultivation and training of cherries.—Editor.)



Arrangements have been made by the Winnipeg Poultry Association to hold their big show in Trades Hall, Winnipeg, March 6 to 11.

### DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

#### ARTICLE III.

Any person who is at all well informed will not dispute the claim that the poultry business in this country is now an important industry. As a matter of fact it is one of the most important, not in this country alone, but in every other civilized country. Poultry and eggs are admitted to have only one rival as a natural, complete and nutritious food, namely, milk and milk products. The poultry industry rests solidly upon the actual value of poultry and eggs as a food and will endure, therefore, as long as mankind exists. Its future will be identical with that of the human race. Increase of population will mean a corresponding increase in the production of these well nigh indispensable food products.

Just how much the modern incubator and brooder have had to do with the recent rapid development of the poultry industry in this and other countries is hard to estimate, but unquestionably they have been one of the most important factors. Hatching chickens by artificial means is almost as old as history, for it was practiced before the dawn of the Christian era and has been practiced continuously in Egypt, China and other oriental countries down to the present day. For many years past, in fact, during at least three or four centuries, chickens have been hatched artificially in European countries, nota-

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"Cement Wall"  
"Finish"  
"Gold Dust" Finish, Etc.

Use Sackett Plaster Board and Avoid Lath Troubles.

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# This Man Is Young at 55 Years

He is a "Health Belt Man," Therefore Has the Vitality and Hot Red Blood of Youth in His Veins; He Towers like a Giant Above the Ordinary Difficulties of Life—Be a "Health Belt Man" Yourself—It Gives Manly Strength; It makes You Young and Keeps You Young All the Days of Your Life; It Takes all the Coward Out of Your Make-up—Let Me Give You of This Abundant Vitality. Then Nothing Can Ever Conquer You but Death Itself—100,000 Men Have Taken My Advice. Why Not You?

The secret of lifelong youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvanic electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine!" It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions, it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. W. B. Freel, East End, Sask., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."

This is one among tens of thousands.



## Free Until Cured

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

## Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

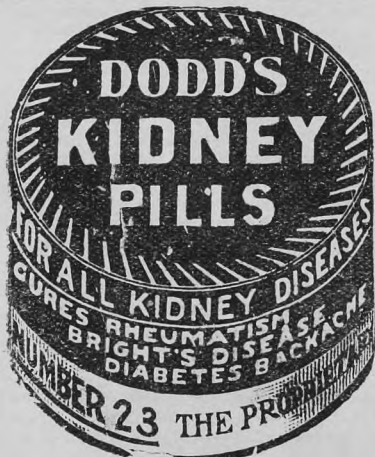
They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.



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Dear Sir:—Please forward me your books as advertised, free.

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## THE DEADLY RUSH!

What a raging, tearing, hustling age we live in—motor cars, locomotives, flying machines! Almost from the cradle to the grave, we rush through life at express speed, flying here and there, working like steam engines, and bolting our meals! Of course, we have to pay for this deadly rush, and we pay for it with all kinds of trouble, of which the greatest is indigestion! Your stomach, through the undue tax you put upon it, loses its ability to do its work thoroughly. Then, instead of your food being digested, and turned into blood to repair the waste of your body, it sours in the stomach and creates gases which poison your blood, lower your vitality and create disease. Indigestion is at the root of all such troubles as pains after eating, loss of appetite, furred tongue, headaches, biliousness, sleeplessness, constipation and "nerves."

If you want to cure and prevent such troubles as these, take Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, and all will be well. The Syrup enables your stomach to do its work properly, and it also gently stimulates the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it aids digestion, makes food nourish you, cleanses your blood, and gives you health and vigor. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the herbal remedy, is made of an unique combination of curative extracts of roots, barks and leaves which have a more beneficial action on the organs of digestion than any other medicine known.

Mr. Robert King, of Maple, Ont., writing on February 18th, 1910, said:—"A few years back, I suffered very much with chronic Indigestion, so

much so that I had to live chiefly on milk and eggs for quite a while. The doctor said my stomach was very bad indeed, although I knew that long before he told me. I gained absolutely nothing from taking ordinary medicines, and should probably have been ill now, had I not had the curative properties of your Syrup brought to my notice. Mother Seigel's Syrup produced an excellent effect almost immediately, and has completely removed the cause of my ill-health."

If you have any form of stomach or liver disorder, Mother Seigel's Syrup will just as surely and permanently cure you. Put it to the proof—to-day!

Mr. David Warnell, a well-known resident of Jeddore, Oyster Ponds, N. S., sent us a letter on January 11, 1910, in which he tells us that Mother Seigel's Syrup cured him, after twenty years of suffering and when four doctors had failed to give him relief. Mr. Warnell also declares that Mother Seigel's Syrup is so good a medicine that "No home is complete without it." Read the letter:

"I have suffered from stomach disorders for twenty years or more, and during that period was treated by four physicians with no beneficial result. Mother Seigel's Syrup was finally used with great effect and overcame my troubles.

"My wife has used Mother Seigel's Syrup for palpitation of the heart, caused by indigestion and wind pressure in the stomach, and it benefits her considerably; in fact, all of my family use this medicine and find it invaluable. I keep Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house all the time and cannot speak too highly of it as a family remedy. No home is complete without it."

bly in France, England, Belgium and Denmark; but it has remained for American genius to modernize and practically perfect the present popular-sized incubators and brooders and to devise ways and means of hatching and raising chicks in large numbers by their use on the city lot, the village acre and the ordinary farm.

There is no longer room to doubt that the incubator and brooder method of hatching and raising chickens and ducklings is a marked improvement over the hen method. In a sense it is cheaper and better and a far greater number can be raised by artificial incubation than could profitably be raised with hens. Broiler plants and duck ranches now exist and are being successfully operated in this country and the United States, where from fifty to two hundred thousand chicks and ducks are raised each season. All these are produced by artificial means which would be practically impossible by the hen method, but in order to do so it would require hundreds of acres of land, thousands of square feet of buildings and a small army of men and women to take care of them. Hence the invention and perfection of the modern incubator and brooder has made all this possible.

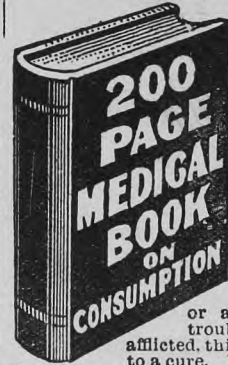
We have arrived at the conclusion that the incubator and brooder have just about supplanted the hen as a sitter and mother in the production of poultry on the farm, for it is well known that in hundreds and even thousands of farms the country over the hen method has been abandoned by the farmer and his wife, and incubators and brooders are being used, simply because they do better work with less labor, hence are more profitable, and the number of farmers who are doing this is increasing from year to year, and the question naturally arises: "How long will it be before every intelligent and progressive farmer or his wife who wishes to better their condition, will find other and more profitable work for the hen to do than to sit on her eggs and serve as mother to a brood of chicks for two or three months, and will not call to their assistance the artificial hen and mother—modern inventions which are able to do the work better and cheaper?"

We believe it is only a question of a comparatively short time when the hen will be used almost exclusively for the production of eggs, rather than have her valuable time wasted in doing work which can be done better and cheaper by artificial means. The hen has the monopoly in the production of eggs. We can hatch them for her and raise her chicks, but we cannot manufacture eggs which will hatch; therefore, she will always be in demand, and it is plainly to the advantage of poultry keepers to use her exclusively for egg production.

Long strides have been taken during the past fifteen years in perfecting the method of artificial incubation so that at the present time we hear it commonly said, "The incubator is a practical success." It is no longer any trouble for a person of ordinary intelligence and careful habits to hatch chickens in large numbers by the use of incubators, but it is not so easy a matter to raise them. This may be true, or it may be wrong. Some say they can hatch them all right, but cannot raise them artificially; while others say they can raise them in brooders much better than with hens. This simply means that different methods are employed, some of which are right and others wrong. It means that up to the present time more careful attention has been given by experts to the work of perfecting the incubator, than to the equally important work of perfecting brooders and brooding systems and solving the problems of their successful operation. But at the present time this is being changed and much thought is being given to proper brooding devices with excellent results. The fact that many people in this country are to-day hatching eggs under hens and then placing the chicks in brooders to be raised artificially, is complete proof that chicks can be raised in brooders as well or better than they can with hens. It is simply a matter of knowing how.

Ten years ago the poultry business in this country, as an independent one, was insignificant compared with present

## Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Vonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1646 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

achievements, but there is good reason to believe that within the next ten years still greater progress will be made, for where one man ten years ago was interested in the problem and trying to achieve results, one hundred or more are now employed in the same task. The financial risk is being eliminated from the business until it is not greater now than that involved in other business enterprises, and men of means and brains are taking up the work in rapidly increasing numbers.

It is a very simple thing to operate an incubator. Recent improvements have been made and now machines are on the market, which are almost perfect. However, the best are none too good, and I advise purchasers of incubators and brooders not to consider a few extra dollars in cost, but to pay a little extra if necessary and get a good outfit at the start, as they will be better pleased with results.

B. C.

THOS. PASMORE.

## BE WARNED BY HEADACHE

It Tells of Serious Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys

DR. CHASE'S

## KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

You can stop a headache with powerful drugs. But it is not generally wise to do so.

A headache almost always warns you of derangements of the digestive system, the liver, kidneys or bowels.

Awaken the liver to healthful action by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and you not only free yourself of headache, but remove the cause which will soon lead to more dangerous results than headache.

Inactivate the action of the kidneys by his treatment and you take away the dangers of Bright's disease as well as free yourself of headache.

Pains are the result of poison in the system and whether you have headache, backache or aching limbs, you can be almost sure of relief and cure when you cleanse and regulate the vital organs by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They are wonderfully prompt, as well as definite and thorough in action. You can depend upon them, no matter how long-standing or complicated your case, so long as the cause is the sluggish, torpid condition of the liver and kidneys.

If you don't feel like risking 25 cents for a box, write for a free sample. A trial will convince you of their merits. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box; all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Mother Seigel's Syrup is the friend of all who suffer after meals, because it aids digestion! It is the friend of all who have headaches, biliousness, constipation or dizziness, because it banishes such ailments, root and branch! It is the friend of all who feel "seedy," because it clears away the poisonous products of indigestion, which clog the system and make you feel run down, brain-fagged, out of sorts! Better still, it tones and strengthens your stomach and liver, regulates your bowels, makes food nourish you, and thus prevents, as well as cures, all stomach and liver disorders. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the standard household remedy, "the friend in the cupboard" in hundreds of thousands of British homes, and is unequalled as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy.

## MOTHER SEIGLE'S SYRUP

Mr. Chas. St. Stearns, 362 Richmond Street W., Toronto, writes:—"My digestion became deranged about a year ago, and very soon my general health was affected. I had no relish for food, and when I ate I always suffered from sharp pains. I lost in weight, which was not unnatural, I suppose, as I ate much less than I was used to. I also had frequent headaches, and a general feeling of heaviness from which nothing seemed to relieve me. Then I turned to Mother Seigel's Syrup and now, thanks to that remedy, I am fully recovered, and in my normal good health."—15-2-1910. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, and it will cure YOU!



CURES  
BILIOUSNESS  
HEADACHES  
CONSTIPATION

## Indigestion

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c. size  
A. J. WHITE & CO., Limited  
Montreal.

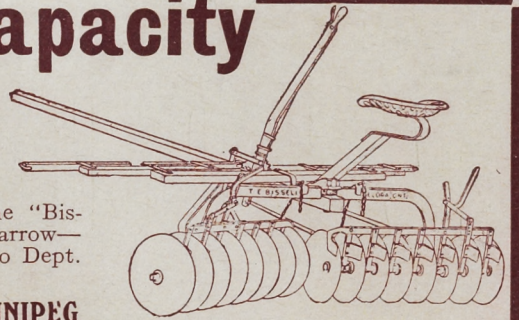




# The "Bissell" has wonderful capacity

The wonderful capacity of the "Bissell" disc harrow has opened the eyes of the farmers from the United States to the fact that here in Canada is made the best disc harrow in America. Our Mr. T. E. Bissell has been personally connected with the manufacture of disc harrows for nearly a quarter of a century, and is recognized as an authority on disc harrow construction. Test the "Bissell" on your land and you'll see what a harrow designed by a specialist will do. The "Bissell" stays right down to its work, no matter how tough the land. It doesn't rock or sway. The

gangs stay tight. The plates stir the soil thoroughly. There is no neck weight, therefore the horses do more work. The square axles are stiffer and heavier than round axles commonly used. The construction is simple, durable, trouble-proof. And the name "Bissell" is stamped on every genuine "Bissell" harrow—the harrow that wins every field test. Send to Dept. A for "Bissell" Harrow Booklet.



JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Sole Agents, WINNIPEG

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., Elora, Ont.

## GOSSIP

### ALBERTA FAIR DATES

The report of the committee on fair dates in Alberta, which was adopted unanimously by the Fairs' Association at Lethbridge recently divided the province into eight circuits, and set the dates as given below. Those societies which had not supplied the desired information to the association regarding their dates are not included in the list:

Circuit No. 1—Crossfield, June 22; Calgary, June 30, July 7; Okotoks, July 11, 12; Innisfail, July 13, 14.

Circuit No. 2—Macleod, August 2, 3, 4; Granum, August 7, 8; Claresholm, August 9, 10; Stoney Plain,

August 11, 12; Edmonton, August 15, 19; Rexboro, August 19; Wabamum, August 22; Lethbridge, August 22-25; Medicine Hat, August 29, September 1; Trochu, September 1.

Circuit No. 3—Entwistle, September 12; St. Albert, September 13; Fort Saskatchewan, September 14; Vermilion, September 19; Vegreville, September 20, 21; Kitscoty, September 27; Lloydminster, September 29; Innisfree, October 3, 4.

Circuit No. 4—Irma, September 22; Viking, September 26; Holden, September 28; Tofield, September 29.

Circuit No. 5—Pincher Creek, September 12; Nanton, September 13, 14; Stavely, September 15, 16; Raymond, September 19, 20; Magrath, September 22, 23; Cardston, September 26, 27; Taber, September 28, 29; Rawdonville, October 3; Langdon, October 4, 5.

Circuit No. 6—Leduc, September

12; Cochrane, September 13, 14; Sedgewick, September 15; Three Hills, September 19; Milverton, September 20; Olds, September 21, 22; Wetaskiwin, September 26, 27; Alix, September 27; Lacombe, September 28, 29; Ponoka, October 3, 4; Camrose, October 5, 6.

Circuit No. 7—Bowden, October 3; Didsbury, October 4; Priddis and Millarville, October 5.

Circuit No. 8—Castor, September 26, 27; Stettler, September 28, 29.

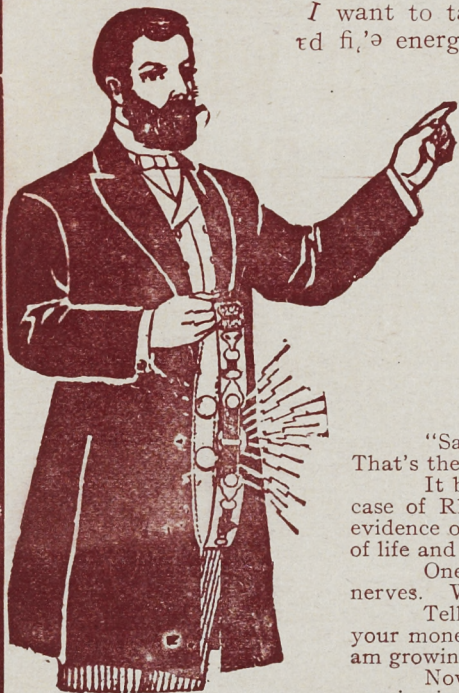
### THOUSAND DOLLAR WHEAT PRIZE

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announces that he will present a prize of one thousand dollars in gold to the farmer who will produce the best sample of hard, red spring or winter wheat on the continent of America, the contest to take place at the Madison Square Exposition next fall. A letter announcing

this prize has been sent to every farmers' organization in Western Canada, and the prize-winning wheat at each of the provincial seed fairs this year is being held, in case the crop of the coming season does not show up as well in quality as the last.

To win the \$1,000 in gold will mean that we are still Mistress of Wheat; it will mean honor and glory to the farmer individually, and \$1,000 in his pocket. It will mean that both Canada and the farmer who carries off the coveted prize will receive such advertising as would be hard to secure in any other way. The particular district where the wheat was grown, and the man who produced it, will become famous. Land values in his district will increase as a consequence, and to sum up, the winning of this prize will induce settlement all over the Dominion, Canada cannot afford to lose.

# MEN! I WANT TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS BELT



I want to talk to men who have pains and aches, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old faded energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to see what I have done for others who were just as bad off. That's my introduction. If a friend in whom you have confidence presented some one to you and said: "Jack, here's Brown; he has made good with me and I trust him," wouldn't you trust him, too? Now, if you don't feel right, I can cure you with my Electric Belt. If you are full of Rheumatic Pains, I can knock them out. I can pour oil into your joints and limber them up. I have often said that pain and electricity can't live in the same house, and I prove it every day.

I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I don't ask you to take any chances of a failure. I take all the chances of curing you. If you are suffering from Rheumatism, **Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy**, resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men, write to me. Offer me reasonable security and I will make a Man of you, and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED

"Say," said one of my patients a few days ago, "I feel so good that if I felt any better I would hurt somebody." That's the way you ought to feel, just chock full of youthful energy. My Belt will make you feel like that.

It builds up broken-down men, restores youth and vigor, and makes you look and feel strong. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, and every evidence of weakness in men and women. It will not fail; it cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength.

One thing every man ought to know is this: Your body is a machine. It is run by the steam in your blood and nerves. When you begin to break down in any way you are out of steam. That's just what I want to give you back.

Tell me your trouble, and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you, I don't want your money. I have been in this business twenty-six years, and I am the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

Now, wouldn't you rather wear my life-giving appliance while you sleep every night, and feel its glowing warmth pouring into you, and feel yourself taking on a new lease of life with each application, than to clog your intestines up with a lot of nauseous drugs? Surely. Try me.

MR. T. AINSWORTH, 980 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man., says: "I have had every satisfaction from the use of your Belt. I have had no return of the sickening pain in my side since about a week after I started to use it. It must have been the liver throwing off the filth. It was the last money that I had that I sent to you, but I am sure I never had any better returns for my money. It shall be my aim to recommend your Belt to all I come in contact with."

Dear Sir: I have found your Belt to be all that is claimed for it, and it is not my intention to ever be without one if I can help it, as I consider it a boon to humanity. Yours respectfully,

H. ELLIOTT, 795 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am very well satisfied with the results from your Belt, and am glad to recommend it. I used it for Kidney weakness, Rheumatism and Nervousness. I am very glad to recommend it to my friends. With many thanks, I am,

A. J. A. BONSERGENT, 21 Aberdeen Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—This is to let you know that after having had a severe attack of Rheumatism for the fourth time, I purchased one of your Electric Belts last fall. I wore it about twenty times in all, and have not had it on at all these last four months. I am thankful to say that I have not been troubled with Rheumatism since I last wore it, and also found of great benefit for kidney trouble. You may make what use you like of this statement. I trust your Belt may have every success, as it deserves, I remain,

F. ESCOTT, 129 Gladstone St., Winnipeg, Man.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, send for my beautifully illustrated 80-page book, which I offer you. It explains my method thoroughly. This little key to health is full of valuable information for any man or woman. I will send it, closely sealed, free, upon request. Do not delay, but write at once.

**CALL TO-DAY**  
**IF YOU CAN'T CALL, SEND**  
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DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN  
112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books, as advertised.

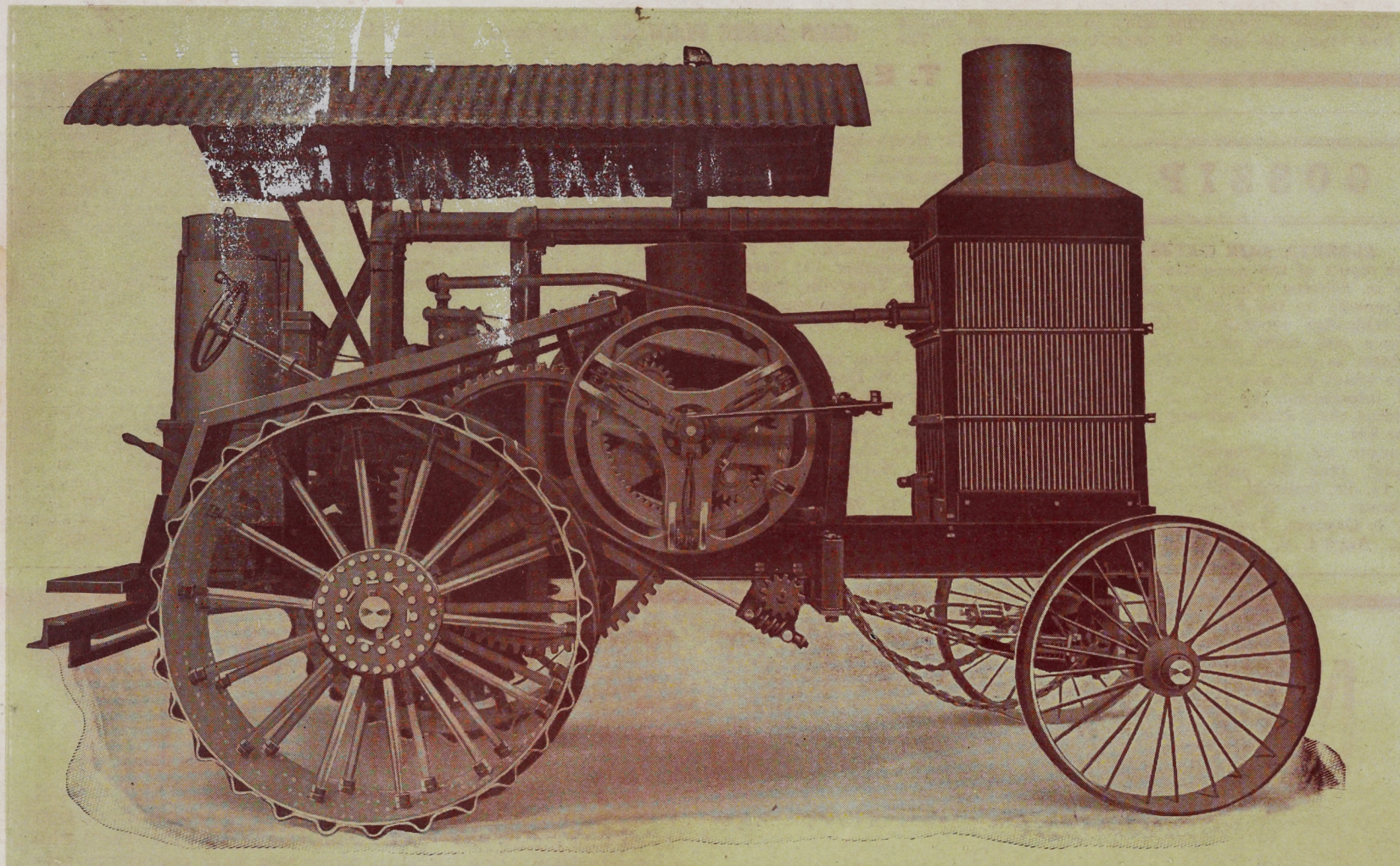
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# 45 H.P. HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR



## The Modern Farm Horse

**CYLINDERS.**—Two horizontal cylinders, 10 in. bore, 15 in. stroke. Speed 300 R.P.M. A long stroke, moderate speed motor—the most efficient kind, and the one that wears longest. Cylinder heads hemispherical in shape, and cast with the rest of cylinder; hence no packed joints. Valve cages ground to seats—no packing there.

**CRANK SHAFT.**—A pressed steel forging, of high tensile strength, annealed and oil tempered—tough and dependable. Diameter of crank shaft in the bearings, 4 in., diameter of crank pins, 4 1/2 in. Crank shaft offset 2 inches from center line of cylinders, adding to the efficiency of engine, decreasing wear of cylinders and pistons, and making engine very easy to start.

**GEARS.**—Every gear of steel or semi-steel; we use no cast iron gearing. Planetary reverse gears are drop forged with machine cut teeth. Our planetary reverse makes it possible to use a single operating lever—the only way it can be done.

**BEARINGS.**—Main crank shaft bearings and crank pin bearings made in the form of half bushings (easily replaceable) and of a special composition of high grade babbitt, copper and aluminum; one of the best of the best of the best of the best of the best.

**IGNITION.**—“Jump Spark” ignition with; two sets of dry batteries, and “single spark” induction coils—the most efficient battery spark coil made.

### SPECIFICATIONS

**DRIVING WHEELS.**—66 in. diameter, 24 in. face. Our wave form driver cleats make the bearing power of these wheels equivalent to a 32 inch width wheel of the usual construction. The only perfect driver cleat for use on plowed ground for discing and seeding. Wheels built up entirely of steel, cleats riveted to tire. The most substantial, satisfactory driving wheel built. Rear axle 5 in. diameter of open-hearth steel.

**CONNECTING RODS.**—Steel drop forging of I section. Studs for caps of 1 inch Vanadium steel.

**LUBRICATION.**—Force feed lubrication to cylinders, connecting rod and crank shaft bearings, besides spray lubrication in enclosed crank case. Force feed lubrication to gear train.

**RATINGS.**—Guaranteed to easily deliver 45 brake horse power all day. Every engine tested to at least 60 brake horse power before it leaves the works. Guaranteed to pull the same load, on firm, level footing, as twenty-two ordinary work horses. Most of our customers are doing the work of 25 to 30 horses with these tractors; will actually deliver 35 to 40 “draw-bar horse power.” We rate them conservatively so that purchasers will always find they do better than we claim for them.

**RATE OF TRAVEL.**—2.3 miles per hour. Compare this with the 2 miles per hour of other gas tractors; and consider what this high rate of travel means when plowing on loose, loamy soil or discing, seeding and harvesting.

One Price to Everyone---\$2,800 f.o.b. Portage la Prairie

Read the specifications, compare them with what others are offering, and you will see that we give you much more for your money than you can get elsewhere. We can do this because we build thousands of them in the most up-to-date plant of its kind.

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We build two other sizes of tractors. Our new Illustrated Catalog No. 11 describes all of them fully and will interest you. Write for it to-day.

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